ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,036—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
‡ SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Aug.
R. HYDASPES	2268	450	E. Gordon	25th "
‡ ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
‡ SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	F. Crewe	Saturday, 22nd Sept.
‡ ASSAM	3040	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
R.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
‡ SIAM	3070	5 0	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. G. Lougdin	21st "
‡ ASSAM	3040	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	20 0	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

22nd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,341	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnigg	4,550	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 14, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

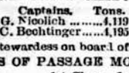
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th August.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 9, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, £1. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 20th August, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

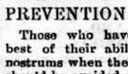
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,078 tons, on the 18th August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

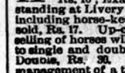
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the End of August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1893. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATURE'S CROWN.

THE value of a good growth of Hair, both as a protection and as an ornament, cannot be overestimated by anyone; but how few, except the bald who have it not, sufficiently appreciate this fact to be careful about what they have!

A GOOD CROP OF HAIR

Is a sure sign of good health, and *vice versa*. Attention to the laws of health will secure good hair.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Those who have good hair should preserve it to the best of their ability. It is no use flying to quack nostrums when the hair begins to fall off. Indeed, these should be avoided at all times as they do more harm than good.

THE KEY-NOTE

To success in life lies in the maxim. "Keep your head cool."

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE

By its peculiar properties, ensures this satisfactory condition, cooling the scalp, driving the blood with increased vigour to the brain, where it stimulates the brain cells, and produces that feeling of fitness so much prized by all brain-workers.

IN ADDITION

To its cooling properties, this invaluable preparation leaves on the hair a thin impregnation of oil, just sufficient to replace the oil removed by washing, and not enough to mat or cloy the hair, or cause any unpleasantness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

TREACHER & CO.'S HIGHLAND MALT

HAS ONLY TO BE TASTED TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED THE

FINEST WHISKEY

AT THE PRICE WHICH IS IMPORTED INTO

INDIA

AND TO BE

UNSURPASSED

IN ALL THE QUALITIES FOR WHICH A GOOD WHISKEY IS VALUED.

Price Rs. 26 per Dozen Cash.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

TABLE CUTLERY.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s Ivorine Handled Knives are especially manufactured for the Indian Climate, as Ivorine stands all extremes of temperature, does not split, and in appearance resembles Ivory, and is much more durable:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Meat Knives.....Per Doz.	22 0	Meat Carvers.....Per Pair	9 8
Dessert Knives..... "	18 0	Game Carvers..... "	9 8
Knife Sharpeners.....Each	Rs. 3-8.		

BUCK HORN HANDLED CUTLERY.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Meat Knives...Per Doz.	10 12	Forks 5 0	Carved Meat...Per Pair 3 14; Game 3 12
Dessert Knives "	8 8	Forks 4 4	Knife Sharpeners.....Each 1 2

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS. { PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., } BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S BAG TOP CAPS.

VICUNNAS.
HARRIS TWEED.
VELVET CORD.
BLUE SERGE.
HOMESPUNS.

BEST FINISH, SILK LINED.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BICYCLES

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	17	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres.

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

TOOTH-ACHE CURE. Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.
Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonised Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., dras.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
NEW ARRIVAL OF
HIGH CLASS
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Made expressly to my Order of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood and of Extra Superior Finish.
CONSISTING OF
LIBRARY AND OFFICE CHAIRS,
DINING AND DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS,
ROCKING AND FOLDING CHAIRS,
GARDEN AND BEDROOM CHAIRS.
NURSERY AND NURSING CHAIRS,
PIANO AND OFFICE STOOLS,
MUSIC AND HALL STANDS,
DRAWING ROOM AND PIER TABLES,
TOURIST AND DECK CHAIRS,
CHILDREN'S DINING TABLES AND CHAIRS,
SETTEES, COUCHES, SOFAS,
TEAPOYS, WASHHAND TABLES,
FOOTSTOOLS, &c., &c.
SPECIAL
FOLDING FURNITURE:
CARD OR OCCASIONAL TABLE,
ARM AND ARMLESS CHAIRS.
GALVANIZED IRON
BATH TUBS,
Hooped and Strapped with Swivel Handles for District Use.
Strong and Serviceable.
Special Illustrated Price List forwarded on Application.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Pranis, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમ-ની ફ્રા૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE,

(LATE SKATING RINK),
Opposite Victoria Terminus.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 18TH AUGUST,
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
Farewell to India!
"FALKA."

Prices:—Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST,
"DOROTHY."

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG"

HAS ARRIVED in Bombay Harbour from RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from Shed No. 9, VICTORIA DOCK, where the Steamer will commence discharging this afternoon.

Stock and damaged cases must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damaged bags and all claims must be put in prior to the Steamer's Departure, they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.

August 18.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
AND
PICTURE-FRAME WORKS.
NEW PICTURES

By Sir FREDERICK LEIGHTON, Bart., P.R.A.:—
Perseus and Andromeda,
Cymon and Iphigenia,
The Bath of Psyche.

By ALMA TADEMA, R.A.:—
A Kiss,
The Frigidarium,
An Apodyterium.

By MARCUS STONE, R.A.:—
The First Love Letter,
A Peacemaker,
Wild Flowers,
Garden Flowers.

By E. J. POYNTER, R.A.:—
A Visit to Æsculapius.

By FALERO:—
The Vision of Faust,
The Polar Star,
The Hair of Berenice,
The Double Star,
The Enchanted Grotto.

By S. E. WALLER:—
The Ruling Passion,
The Day of Reckoning,
Twixt Love and Duty,
Too Late.

By HEYWOOD HARDY:—
The Lunch,
The Gate.

Numerous Others by other equally well-known French and English Artists.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
MEADOWS STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHAH PURSHOTTAMDAS DAMODHERDAS GANDHI, late of Anand, in Gujrath, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

BHOGILAL LULLUBHAI, the next Friend of PRANKORE, the Infant Widow of the Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 5th Day of August, 1893.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25-0-0 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up
" 12-8-0 " " 250 "
" 6-4-0 " " 125 "
" 3-2-0 " " 62-8-0 "
" 1-0-0 " " 31-4-0 "
free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 5 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on Application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY
(Including J. R. RAILWAY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the SUPPLY of (7,000) seven thousand Tons of Fresh Screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (500) five hundred Tons Davison's West Hartley, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered into Wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers), will be received at Ghadechi up to 4PM SEPTEMBER Noon, 1893, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." Supply to Commence in October and be completed by end of December, 1893. Forms of tender can be had on payment of Re. 1 on Application to

THE STORE-KEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from THIS DAY, the OFFICES of this Company have been REMOVED from 287-85-87, Bazar Gate Street, to No. 39, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

39, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 17th August, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the Contract for the supply of 5,00,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The Sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at Noon on TUESDAY, 29th August, 1893, (15th Chingom 1069), when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a Deposit of 500 Rupees before the commencement of the Sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Acting Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutcherry itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the Deposits will be returned immediately after the Sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as Security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a Week before the Acting Commercial Agent on an eight anna Stamp paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of Deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default, and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the resale of the Contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient Lots, as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

	Maunds.
Alleppey ...	2,60,000
Quilon ...	1,60,000
Munambum ...	55,000
Trevandrum ...	25,000

7. The Salt shall be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns noted in the margin at the cost of the Contractor.

8. The Delivery should commence immediately after contract and be completed before the end of April, 1894.

9. The Salt should be brought and landed in Bags from the Bombay works. The Empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The Salt will be received by Weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in Trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 22 1-4 English lbs. to one Indian Maund.

At Munambum, Quilon, and Trevandrum Weighing Machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the Salt Duty or any other payment except 3 pies per Maund. The following Rules will regulate the Shipment and Delivery of Salt and must be strictly complied with.

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with Certificates under the Seal and the Signature of the Acting Commercial Agent specifying the Quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these Certificates will be forwarded by the Acting Commercial Agent to the Bombay Salt Authorities.

(c) On production of the Original Certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the Contractor to export Free of Duty, but on payment of 3 pies per Maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the Certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the Duplicate and will also be communicated to the Acting Commercial Agent.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Acting Commercial Agent to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No Allowance for Wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Acting Commercial Agent will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty, that may be in force at the time of import, has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the latest from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory Security either in Government Paper or Cash to the extent of Rs. 10 per Hundred Maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Acting Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The Contract Price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved Samples of Bombay Salt will be exhibited at the time of sale, and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of Inferior Quality will be rejected, and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 29th July 1893.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.

The Famous

MARIA CHRISTINA BRANDS.

						Rs.	a.
Manilla	Specials	No.	1	per box of	50	5	0
Do.	do.	,,	2	,,	100	8	0
Do.	do.	,,	3	,,	100	5	8
Do.	Ordinary	,,	2	,,	100	6	0
Do.	do.	,,	3	,,	100	4	8
Do.	do.	,,	4	,,	100	4	0
Do.	do.	,,	5	,,	100	3	8

All the above are carefully selected and Packed Specially by my AGENT at MANILLA.

SOLE AGENT:—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having easily increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

GREAT SALE of REMNANTS this Week at LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, 47, Esplanade.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by "Insignificant," care of FORT POST OFFICE, a HARMONIUM of Unexceptionable Quality.

TO LET, Furnished, for Two Months, a BUNGALOW, on Pali Hill, Bandora. For particulars apply to "7.7," care of this Paper.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co. Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW FRENCH PERFUMES, Large Variety, 2 oz. Stoppered Bottles, Rs. 2, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.—Ladies' Lace Evening Costumes. Former prices Rs. 29-8 to 45 each; Sale price Rs. 10.

FINE AIRY ROOM, suitable for Two Gentlemen. Situate in Fort, with First Class Table, Rs. 90 each. Apply "No. 20," care of this paper.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 12, per year.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—23, Meadows Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM and SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 12, Meadows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady Trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SIROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

1,000 YARDS FANCY SATEENS, ZEPHYRS and other Cotton Dress Materials, at Half-price, at LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY'S CLEARANCE SALE.

WHY not Buy all your Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, Aerated Waters, Patent Medicines, &c., from PEARSES at Rates quite as Cheap, nay Cheaper than Market Prices?—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains Valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq. Contractor. Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq. in charge Tunnels, Gollkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Dias, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co: PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH (latest improved) Musical Records and Supplies. "Smith Premier" Typewriters.—HOLLAND BROS., Importers and Agents, 13, Strand, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large quantities. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account of the concerned a quantity of Rivetter's portable forge, bundles of Manilla rope, crab winches, cotton belting, hydraulic jacks, leather belting, rubber pipe, &c.

1 beautifully inlaid real marble table on marble stand of 7 ft. by 5 ft.

A quantity of teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of dining, round, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, sofas, corner cabinets, bedsteads, almyrah, wardrobes, chest of drawers, copying press, 3 and 4 light hanging kerosine lamps, globe lamps, panorama balls, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, &c., &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Noormahomed Hajee Cassum—

D M
NHC } H 2—1 case tea scales.
5496

On account and risk of Ebrahim Mahomedally and Co—

6015 }
E M } 5 cases machinery.
4A }

On account and risk of Jaffer Veerjee and Co—

J V C 4362—1 case 122 pieces glassware.

On account and risk of Jaffer Veerjee and Co. and Nurally Purdan—

J V N P 939—1 case 30 pieces chandeliers sets.
J H 4382—1 case 360 gross horn buttons.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Nana Hoosein—

N H 4218—1 case 12 gross horn combs.
" 3873—1 " 85 gross machine twist.
" 2-12—1 " 3 0 gross thimbles.
" 2013-4—2 " 50 gross toy watches.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay pony, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built glass-fronted single-seated brougham.
1 victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong Rover's bicycle 1'4", cushion tyre in good order.
1 chestnut child's pony with strong side pannier for little girl.
1 handsome strong bay waler, goes well in harness.
1 bycicle Rovers' Safety, extra thick solid tyres, 33" and 36" wheels.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 18, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome American organ, marble clock, mahogany square pianoforte, windproof lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome American organ, marble clock, mahogany square pianoforte, windproof lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Captain Ashby's XI.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Lecture, 8-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Nairung arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p. m.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be no game to-day (Friday).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Java and Ehrenfels entered the dock yesterday.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Didarcola Afzoola, a sub-inspector, Abkari Department, charged Nanabhoy Ananta Simpi, a Hindoo carpenter, residing at Lohar Chawl, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with transporting one pint of country spirit in contravention of the provision of the Abkari Act. On the evening of Wednesday last, the accused left the Bandora Railway station by the B. B. & C. I. Railway mixed train for Marine Lines. When the train arrived at Dadar Station, the accused was searched, and a pint of country liquor was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Poonja Purmanand, a Hindu, who stands charged with forging signatures of an assistant and two freight clerks in the B. I. S. N. Company's agent's office, on certain bills of lading relating to cargo shipped by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers Java, Kapurthala, and Karagola was placed on remand yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. The evidence in the case having been recorded and the case for the prosecution having been closed on the last occasion, the accused was asked by the Court if he had anything to say in his defence. The accused reserved his defence until his trial at the Sessions. The Magistrate then drew up the charge which was read to the accused, who was formally committed to the Sessions.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The adjourned ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company's Office, Fort, Mr. George Cotton presiding. On the motion of the chairman the directors' report, which has already appeared in these columns, was adopted. A dividend of five per cent. for the half-year was declared, and the appointment of Messrs. J. Spinner and Payne as directors in place of Messrs. E. Spinner and Gilbert was confirmed. Mr. McLeod was re-elected a director and Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225. The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Gamdevi Road, touching the death of a Parsee lad, named Khodabux Cursetji, aged fourteen years, the son of Cursetji Khodabux, a fitter in the National Mill, residing at Parel. On the 11th instant, at about 1 p.m., the deceased was sent by his father to his uncle's shop at Pydhownee, but as there was a riot going on at Pydhownee at the time the deceased was sent to his aunt's place, at Malabar Hill. At about noon, on Wednesday last, the deceased, accompanied by another Parsee lad, named Bomonji Cursetji, left home for the Irani Dharamsala at Chowpatty. When the deceased and the lad got to the foot of the Siri Road, the deceased suggested to his companion that they should bathe in the sea, but the latter refused to do so, and the deceased went alone into the sea, and was drowned. The body was recovered after some hours. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE
DINSHAW PETIT.

THE Rev. Father Wallrath, S.J., Professor of Political Economy, St. Xavier's College, delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture in French on Canada at the Cercle rooms, on Wednesday evening, before a very large number of members and their friends. The president of the Cercle, Professor O. S. Pedraza, occupied the chair. The lecturer showed marked signs of elocutionary power in the French language and a complete mastery of the subject he was treating. The lecture was illustrated by charts, pictures, and drawings specially drawn by him for the occasion. Treating first with the geography and history of Canada, the lecturer referred to the great difficulties the old navigators found in discovering American countries, and illustrated his meaning by a copy of a most extraordinary map, used by Christopher Columbus when he first sailed from Spain, showing how ingenious our ancestors were with the limited resources and means at their disposal. An illustration of the ship in which Columbus sailed was also shown. The lecturer then referred to those Scandinavians who had landed on American shores three or four centuries before Columbus, and said that that did not detract from the glory of the later discoverer. He said that the Modern French Canadians were the descendants of those intrepid Scandinavians. He also emphasized the fact that the French ideas prevailing in Canada were those of the 17th century and alluded humorously to the patriarchal families among whom twenty to twenty-five and even thirty children was a very common thing, the thirteenth child being educated always by the State and the twenth-fifth by the parish priest. The lecturer apologised if he spoke as a Catholic priest, and told the hearers not to be afraid of being caught by him :—" Je ne vous pincerai pas." He expatiated on the great blessings conferred upon Canada by the Catholic clergy. The high morals of Canada, the patriarchal customs, and the healthy tone of French Canadians in general were chiefly owing to Catholic teaching and influence and to the self-devotion of the clergy. He also referred to the well-tried loyalty of the French Canadians to the British Crown; though French in language, manners, and in feeling their loyalty was unquestionable, as was remarked by one of the French Canadian statesmen, that if the United State went to war with Canada, the first cartridge in defence of the British Government would be fired by a French Canadian.

During the course of his lecture the lecturer exhibited artistically-executed life-size pictures of Canadian savages, of pilots and cartier, young people "tobogganing," people skating in snow shoes, mothers carrying their children in cradles tied to their backs; a most quaint picture of the ruins of a cathedral—built before the discovery of America by Columbus—of an Indian cemetery, ice palaces, Indian weapons, calumets, the citadel, &c., &c.

The lecture was listened to with wrapt attention by the numerous and appreciative audience.

The chairman then thanked the lecturer for his very able lecture, and said that he could not sufficiently speak in praise of the lecture and the lecturer. He would only have to stretch his hand to gather a sheaf of rhetorical flowers to throw them on the head of the learned lecturer, for the library in the hall was full of books, but he refrained from doing so on account of the modesty of the lecturer who would never forgive him for such a liberty. He expressed, however, his profound admiration of the thorough and exhaustive way in which the subject had been treated, and proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with acclamation.

We understand that the lecture "in extenso" is to be printed shortly, in pamphlet form.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended August 5, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	98,000	1,03,000	4,000	1,97,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	223	9	427
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,39,000	3,65,000	17,000	7,22,000
Total for 5 weeks ..	4,29,000	4,69,000	21,000	9,19,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,929	83,754	1,630	1,58,316
Per mile of Ry do.	138	182	3	343
Total to corresponding date do.	3,97,686	4,59,825	23,295	8,80,806

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 38,687
Do. to date ..... „ 38,194

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve, Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE four young Royal Engineer officers, Captains J. R. L. Macdonald and J. W. Pringle, Lieutenants Twining and Austin whose services were lent by the Government of India for employment on the Mombassa Victoria Lake Railway Survey, have done excellent service in that region. The survey lasted for nearly a year, during which 4,280 miles of African wilderness were marched and 2,724 miles were surveyed. The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have congratulated Captain Macdonald and his colleagues upon the successful accomplishment of this arduous enterprise without serious loss by sickness or conflict with the Natives,—facts which, in their Lordships opinion, are a sufficient testimony to the tact and judgment with which it has been conducted. Captain Pringle who assumed charge of the expedition from Captain Macdonald in September last, when the latter received orders to return to Uganda, has been thanked specially by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the able and exhaustive report and detailed estimates submitted by him, in which he has recorded the results of the survey.

THE Government of Madras has approved of the ruling of the Board of Revenue that enfranchised as well as unenfranchised service *inam* lands when required for public purposes should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

ONE of the Burmese princes, the Pyinmana Prince as he is called, is a student at the Dehra Forest School with a view to qualifying for service in the Indian Forest Department.

THE Simla road near Plach is reported to be damaged in several places, and the zig-zags over the Rhotang worse than ever, several traders' mules have gone over the edge, one breaking its back.

AN alarming, and what might have been a fatal accident, happened on Tuesday last at the range at Karachi. While some men of the Royal Fusiliers were practising, two men who were marking were struck by, it is supposed, pieces of a bullet which had struck the target. One man had a narrow escape, his helmet being pierced through and through just above the top of his head, the other, Private Thompson, was badly wounded in the left arm and had to be removed to the Station Hospital. He is progressing favourably, but the bullet splinters have not been as yet extracted.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following paragraph :—A Pony Show was held not long ago within a thousand miles of a certain benighted city on the Coromandel Coast. There was present an official upon whom devolved much of the work of arranging the Show, and no small portion of the burden of framing or revising reports upon it. "What an ill-formed animal," he exclaimed; "we must not let that be included!" But the vets, said otherwise, and the mare, which was far advanced in foal, took the *first* prize. And the gentleman who's artistic perceptions had been disturbed by the sight of her, because the cause of her strange appearance was not patent to him, is now busy writing a report, or it may be even a *book*, on pony-breeding for the information of the Government which holds sway over the benighted city and much territory round about it!

POOR old Madras Army, ejaculates the local *Times*. It has had its day of glory, and now it is looked upon as nothing better than an encumbrance of the ground. The Madras sepoy who shared his rice with Clive's soldiers has now degenerated into the weedy line-boy and must gradually get eliminated from the Army of India, which now-a-days recognises only Sikhs, Punjabis, Mahomedans and Pathans. The "conversion" of the 28th is, if we are to believe the hints of the *Pioneer*, only the beginning of the end. Three more regiments, the *Pi*thinks, should go the same way, raising the number of the Burma Battalions to ten and reducing the Madras Army to 22 regiments. It is quite right to weed the army of all bad material, but it is a question whether some of the Madras material is not undervalued.

THE Agent, Bank of Bombay, says the *Sind Times*, has protested against the large number of cheques being drawn against the Karachi Municipal account with the Bank and has asked that the present practice be altered. The Engineer and Secretary remarks that a complaint of that nature comes with a bad grace from the Bank, considering that the Municipality has always large balances with the Bank for which they get no interest. Consideration of the subject has been deferred till the return of the Hon'ble Mr. Currie.

BANGALORE people have had a notice to the following effect served on them :—"All who intend to enter the holy state of matrimony should apply to one of the chaplains about a month beforehand, and ask about the different rules which have to be observed. The law of the land imposes certain formalities; it must not be supposed that these can be dispensed with at the mere will or caprice of a priest."

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on Monday afternoon by the Viceroy. There are 157 oils, 282 water-colours and 101 photographs. The level of merit is much higher than usual, and some really excellent works have been sent in.

OPIUM revenue returns for the present month show a falling off of about 3½ lakhs in Bengal and 13½ lakhs in Bombay as compared with the estimate. Up to the present time five sales of Bengal opium have yielded 19½ lakhs less than the estimate, while four months' pass duty on exports from Bombay shows a falling off of 18¼ lakhs. The aggregate deficit as compared with the estimate is now over 37½ lakhs.

THE choice of Surgeon-Major Fenn as Medical Officer to the Kabul Mission is a peculiarly happy one; if, as we hope, writes the *Lahore paper*, he has been selected as a personal attention from the Viceroy to the Amir. His Highness, as we all know, has been reported to be suffering from another dangerous illness than gout; and by sending his own physician to the Amir, Lord Lansdowne has, we think, done a graceful and kindly thing.

THE phenomenal rainfall in Kashmir and the hill country beyond Abbottabad has resulted in trouble other than that directly due to the inundation of cultivated lands and the partial submerging of Srinagar. The roads and bridges have been broken down and communication with Gilgit rendered very precarious. Now that the streams have subsided to their ordinary level, labour is in great demand, for an immense amount of work has to be done to save the crops in Kashmir and put the road once more in good condition. The people have to look after their fields, or they will suffer severely a few months hence, and everything must give place for the moment to the demand for labour in this direction. If there is any superfluity it must be turned on to the Murree-Gilgit road, wherein the gaps are so numerous that a large expenditure will be required to repair it thoroughly. The two companies of Sappers have completed their temporary bridge at Kohala and the Domel break is spanned by an extemporised bridge, too; but months must pass before the crossing at either place is as good as it was a month ago. One of the projects in which the Government of India is directly interested, the laying of a permanent telegraph line by the Burzil route to Gilgit, cannot be finished this season, as local labour has become so scarce. But the wire has reached within a short distance of Astor, the most difficult section of the route having been dealt with, and the old Durbar line onwards to Gilgit will be available for use during the winter and spring. Early next summer the permanent wire can be laid along the last section, and by that time probably an alternative telegraphic route *via* the Khagan Valley will have been sanctioned. Then there will be no question of our outposts away in the Hindu Kush direction being cut off from communication with India.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, as is well known, is destined shortly to be numbered with the playhouses of the past. Before its final disappearance, however, it will once more be devoted, as in its "palmy" days, to Shakespearean performances. After the run of next season's pantomime, Sir Augustus Harris intends to produce on a scale of great splendour, the chronicle play of "Henry V."

IT is not often writes the *Pioneer* that differences of opinion occur among the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council when they meet to deal with matters legislative. The subject under consideration is usually discussed beforehand, and an understanding arrived at which facilitates the conduct of business in public. Now and again a vote has to be taken on an amendment, but this is so rare as to be always remarkable. Last Thursday an instance was afforded of members differing among themselves. The Bill under consideration was not one of any importance so far as India proper was concerned: it was merely to impose a duty on saltfish imported into Burma, that high-flavoured *ngapi* which is so palatable to the Burman though Europeans consider it nothing more than decomposed fish. The Legal Member held that differential rates of duty should be imposed: one for wet and one for dried *ngapi*. His argument was based on the solemn fact that the weight of salt was more in one case than the other: at least he presumed it was, for an acquaintance with salmon-curing had revealed to him that "salt salmon in its wet state weighed a great deal more relatively to the amount of salt than it did when it was dry." Sir Alexander Miller presumed that the same was the case in respect of all other kinds of fish: *ex uno*, &c. The Home Member fell in with this view and moved an amendment accordingly, giving the Government power to impose a differential duty, but allowing them complete discretion in the matter. Sir David Barbour, who had charge of the Bill, would not accept the amendment. As one of the keenest fishermen in India his gorge must have risen at salmon and *ngapi* being mentioned in the same breath, and he was very severe in his remarks on the course pursued by his two colleagues. The Bill had been considered by the Government in communication with the local authorities in Burma, and there was not a particle of evidence to show that separate rates of duty were necessary: the evidence was all in the other direction. But more than this, "he seriously objected, as a matter of principle, to amendments being moved, at the last moment and without notice on purely speculative grounds, by members of Council who had no personal knowledge of the subject and who had never seen the papers in which the question was discussed." This should have won a sufficient number of votes to throw out the amendment, but strange to say it did not, and the alteration suggested was made. As, however, the imposition of differential rates of duty was made permissive only, the amendment is likely to remain a dead-letter. In Saturday's *Gazette* one duty on *ngapi* is alone notified: John Burman will have to pay six annas per maund more for his putrid fish, wet or dry, than he has done hitherto. If he prefers it wet he should agitate for a smaller duty: he will at least have a majority in the Imperial Legislative Council on his side.

A SOUDANESE youth, aged eighteen, who is at Dr. Barnardo's Cardiff Probationary Home, and whose father was a soldier in Khartoum under General Gordon, has given to a correspondent an account of his experiences of the capture of the city by the Mahdists. His father, mother, sister, and brother were killed by the enemy, and he himself was left for dead in the streets. He saw General Gordon's head being carried, about Khartoum by the Arab soldiers, and the General's body thrown out of a window. The head was placed in a net and fastened to a long pole fixed in the ground in the centre of Khartoum. It used to be lowered during the day so that people could see the features plainly and at night it was pulled up to the top of the pole.

Some firms in Cleveland U.S.A., recently adopted a novel method of inducing their customers to pay long-standing accounts. They sent out the bills in envelopes with a wide mourning band on them, and in one corner bearing three texts of Scriptnre—viz., "Let us walk honestly" Rom. xiii. 13; "Owe no man anything," Rom. xiii. 8; "Many days and years shall ye be troubled," Isaiah xxxii. 10. This curious proceeding resulted from an attempt to evade the law forbidding requests for payment of debts to be sent on postcards or in envelopes that bear outward evidence of the contents. It was unsuccessful, the Post Office authorities suspected a trick, and sent the letters to the head office at Washington to be dealt with there.

THE steady diminution in the number of cases of rabies in dogs since the muzzling orders passed by the Board of Agriculture in 1889 is very striking. In that year the number reported in England was 312; in the following year it was only 129. In 1891 it fell to 79, and last year it was only 36. On the other hand, Scotland, hitherto free from this terrible complaint, contributed in the latter year three cases—two from Lanark and one from Mid-Lothian. Yorkshire and Lancashire were the two counties in which during last year the disease most frequently occurred, there having been in Yorkshire nineteen cases and in Lancashire eight. In the County of London and in the surrounding counties only three cases were reported during the entire year. In former times within the same boundary the destruction of half a dozen rabid dogs within the period of a week was no uncommon occurrence.

ARMED attacks upon passenger trains in the Caucasus have of late become frequent, and the railway authorities now find it necessary to place nearly every section of the line between Vladikavkas and Tikhorezkaia under military protection. Despite such vigilance, trains are occasionally fired upon, apparently from mere wantonness, by the inhabitants of some of the native "auls" lying adjacent to the railway. A few days ago a passenger train leaving Besslau, only twelve versts distant from Vladikavkas, received something like a hundred shots from the tribesmen of the Boroskino "aul." The commander of the district has now despatched six companies of infantry, a squadron of dragoons, and a sotnia of Cossacks to clear out these and other depredators from the neighbourhood. The tribesmen entertain a keen resentment against the establishment of the Rostoff-Vladikavkas Railway, which put an end to their nefarious practices upon travellers over the same route by post deligence.

SINCE the late but sudden advent of the very hot season, writes a Odessa Correspondent, quite an unusual number of fatalities caused by violent thunderstorms are reported from various parts of the southern provinces. The latest is announced from Duschny, in Volhynia. A peasant wedding-party had left that place for a neighbouring village, and were overtaken by a severe thunderstorm. They sought shelter from the torrential downpour in the nearest cottage on the outskirts of the village, but had scarcely entered when the house was struck by a lightning flash, which killed the bridegroom and four of his guests on the spot. Several others of the party were badly scorched.

IT is stated in the "The Athenæum" that the Palestinian version of a few verses of Exodus have lately been found on a Hebrew palimpsest in Egypt and acquired by the Bodleian Library. This piece is a valuable addition to the fragments already in the Bodleian Library, and just edited by the Rev. G. H. Gwilliam, Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford.

THE gubernatorial journal of the Terek district of the Caucasus contains an official notice from the Governor, in which his Excellency expresses his intention of putting a stop to the vandalism of tourists in general, and of English travellers in particular, who, through the venality of the natives are given to rifling the Kurgans of the weapons and other antique treasures of the ancient inhabitants of that region, and carrying them off as curiosities. The Terek is rich in such interesting relics, but they are not in future to be appropriated by every foreign tourist roaming through the Caucasus. The Governor has established a museum for the reception of such antiques, and the natives are bound under certain pains and penalties to render up all treasure trove of the ancients to the authorities.

THE Very Rev. Dr. Baronian, of the Armenian Church, Manchester, has been delegated to proceed to Vienna for the purpose of offering to the Catholicos the congratulations of Armenians in England. Dr. Baronian will be the bearer of several addresses and some valuable presents to his Eminence.

"THE ATHENÆUM" says that in consequence of the increased employment of Turkish ladies as schoolmistresses in girls' schools, the Porte has decreed the formation of a normal school for girls in the metropolis of Turkey.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 15th August were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 14th, 19 feet 3 inches against 20 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Damage to crops by rats in Karachi Taluka and by insects in Sujaval Taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 7 inches against 16 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Standing crops flourishing; average rainfall 22 cents in 2 out of 14 talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops thriving. Rain wanted for grass. Fodder reported to be getting deficient in 2 talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Sowing operations continue. Rain at Jacobabad 7 cents, at Thal 5 cents, beneficial to kharif crops. River risen. Scarcity of water in the desert canal.

Thar and Parkar.—Light showers in one taluka. Rain needed for desert crops.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 12th August 1893). —Rain for week maximum at Modasa 3 inches 86 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 14 cents; for season maximum at Modasa 46 inches 64 cents, minimum at Dhanduka 13 inches 76 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 30 inches 64 cents. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 30 cents at Jhalod, minimum 56 cents at Kalol; break since 11th. Sowing progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 12th August 1893).—Rain for week maximum in Kapadvanj 3 inches 85 cents, minimum in Kaira 78 cents, average for the district 1 inch 99 cents; rainfall after 12th and till 15th in talukas only 1 cent at Anand; for season maximum in Nadiad 39 inches 21 cents, minimum in Kaira 28 inches 92 cents, average for the district 34 inches 50 cents. Sowing of jowari and transplantation of rice progressing. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 57 cents in Hansot, minimum 3 cents in Amod; for season maximum 45 inches 4 cents in Broach, minimum 27 inches 15 cents in Amod Taluka. Kharif sowing nearly completed. Weeding operations in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 12th August 1893).—Rain for week throughout the district, maximum 6 inches 52 cents at Bulsar, minimum 26 cents at Olpad; total for season maximum 58 inches 98 cents in Chikhli, minimum 29 inches 94 cents in Jalalpur. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 30 cents, average in the district 2 inches 21 cents; for season at Dhulia 12 inches 60 cents, average in the district 22 inches 36 cents. Weeding continues. Crops healthy. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 14th August 1893).—Rain for week more or less throughout the district, at Nasik 85 cents, Igatpuri 9 inches 77 cents, Peint 7 inches 55 cents, Dindori 1 inch 18 cents and Sinnar 1 inch 3 cents; in talukas maximum in Chandor 87 Yeola 41 cents; for season at Nasik 29·25 inches. Rainfall deficient in Nandgaon Taluka. Sowing of bajri continues in Kalvan and Yeola talukas. In the east of Sinnar fresh sowing of bajri has begun, the seeds first sown having been injured by caterpillars; elsewhere bajri sowing nearly finished. More rain required in Nandgaon for til, cotton and kharif crops. Transplantation of rice still going on in Peint. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day: total of week 1·21 inches; total to date 53·87, being 1·37 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 9th, 11th and 14th, 1° warm on 10th, 12th and 13th, and 1° cool on 15th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind easterly on 12th, 14th and 15th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station 4 inches 45 cents, in talukas maximum in Kalyan 12 inches 26 cents, minimum in Umbargaon 4 inches 15 cents; for season at Sadar Station 73 inches 68 cents. Transplantation of rice nearly finished. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain minimum 14 inches 51 cents at Karjat, minimum 84 cents at Alibag. Transplantation of varkas crops completed. Weeding in progress. Young crops are doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain insufficient everywhere, maximum 7·51 inches at Khed, minimum 1·27 inches at Ratnagiri. Weeding operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters, total 23 cents; slight rain throughout the district except taluka Sirur, maximum 2 inches 84 cents at Mulshi and minimum 4 cents at Bhimthadi; for season at district head-quarters, total 25-inches 21 cents, deficient throughout Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all the talukas. Certain insects called "kharpudis" have commenced to destroy the kharif crops in some places in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas; wild rats have also injured the new sprouts of the standing crops in some villages of Sirur and Indapur talukas. In taluka Sirur the standing crops are reported to be withering for want of moisture. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district except in the Sangamner Taluka, maximum 1 inch 55 cents in Akola Taluka, minimum 15 cents in Karjat Taluka; for season maximum 24 inches 67 cents in Akola, minimum 12 inches 26 cents in Nevasa. Condition of standing crops improved and sowing resumed in places where good rain has fallen and in others crops are withering and sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Nagar and dearer in Shivgaon, Nevasa and Rahuri talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 12th August 1893).—Rain for week at Sholapur 8 cents, Barsi 1 inch 1 cent, Madha 56 cents, Karmala 28 cents and Pundharpur 1 inch for season at Sholapur 9 inches 42 cents, Barsi 15 inches 20 cents, Madha 13 inches 95 cents, Karmala 9 inches 90 cents, Pandharpur 9 inches 66 cents, Sangola 6 inches 57 cents and Malsiras 4 inches 58 cents. Sowing of kharif crops completed; crops in some places in Malsiras taluka are eaten by insects. Young crops are in good condition. Rain continued in all talukas, but in Barsi, Sholapur and Malsiras badly. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops in Sholapur, Karmala, Pundharpur and Sangola talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in taluka Sangola.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 2 inches 57 cents, total 27 inches 1 cent; in talukas during week maximum 9 inches 11 cents in Javli, minimum 11 cents in Man. Preparations of lands for rabi crops commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Badami 80 cents, minimum at Hungund 4 cents, none in Sindgi taluka. Cotton sowing progressing. Ploughing and weeding of rabi lands continue. Rain wanted in Bijapur and Sindgi talukas. Rats doing injury in 7 talukas, but their number diminishing in 4.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 48 cents, total 30 inches 65 cents; from 40 cents to 8 inches 6 cents, in other places during the week; more rain wanted. Sowing operations nearly completed. Damage by rats diminishing in parts of Gokak and Athni talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 1 inch 55 cents in Hangal Taluka to 9 cents in Ron Taluka; raingreatly beneficial to standing crops, but much more required. Rates damaging the young crops to a considerable extent in Dharwar, Navalgund and Hubli talukas and to a less extent in 3 other talukas.

Kanara.—Fair rain throughout the district, maximum 10 inches 29 cents at Siddapur, minimum 2 inches 28 cents at Haliyal; rain at Karwar for the week 5 inches 76 cents and for the season 78 inches 69 cents. Sowing finished. Transplanting and weeding still in progress, but retarded in Haliyal and Mundgod talukas for want of sufficient rain. Young rice plants thriving. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 4 cents, total 22 inches 10 cents. Weeding in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain 4 cents at Wadhwan. Weeding still continues. Rain urgently wanted.

Baroda.—Rain 67 cents during week, total 33 inches 89 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Sowing operations and transplanting of rice in progress.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th July 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	800	10	1,310
Or per mile of Railway	20	32	...	52
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	2,350	1,030	40	3,420
Total for 5 weeks ...	2,850	1,830	50	4,730
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	67	75	56	39	55	11	53	38
Thursday, August 17th	0	25	0	87	0	81	0	49
Total ..	68	0	57	26	55	92	53	87
Total fall to August 17th, 1892	62	66	54	30	53	32	48	66
Total fall to August 17th, 1891	68	71	52	76	55	44	49	56

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are southwesterly to north-westerly and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch, Khandwa and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Jhansi, Rajkot, Raipur, Sholapur and Masulipatan, while the minimum temperature variations do not exceed 4° in either direction anywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity shows a considerable rise at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·28") and Bombay (1·15"), about an inch at Karwar, and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Deesa, Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Amaoti, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. The monsoon gradient between Bombay and Karwar is about average and conditions are favourable for light to moderate local scattered showers in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, Berar and on the Malabar Coast. The isobars indicate the probability of a depression to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay, and in the Madras Presidency conditions are favourable for local showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

Thursday's observations show that the barometer has changed everywhere, and the general conditions are unchanged. The pressure is high in Ceylon and West Peninsula, and relatively high in Central India and Rajputana, while readings are low in the Punjab and Bengal. The depression in Bengal is less defined than it was yesterday. Winds blow westerly to north-westerly on the peninsula and the central parts of the country, southerly in Burma, and variable in the Punjab and Bengal. Scattered rainfalls have occurred in the greater part of the country. The following are the principal falls in the different divisions:—Tavoy, one and half inch; Saugor Island, one and three-quarter inch; Chittagong, one inch; Chakrata one inch; Bombay and Ahmednagar, one inch; Karwar, three-quarters of an inch; Sambalpur half an inch; Gopalpur, one and three-quarter inch; and Negapatam one inch. The temperature is rising, and the mean temperature is generally slightly above the average. The highest maximum is 104 at Montgomery.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 16th August, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·783
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·913
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of wind	WSW, SE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	178
Fall of Rain	1·16
Total fall during month	10·96
year	51·03
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 17th August	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

A Krishnaswamy
Ahmed Pasha Madame
Allender, Mrs J D
Amateur Editor, The
Asher, Mr
Arkell, Miss
Asiajee, Mr
Ball, E
Baulch, Mr
Belemi, Antonio
Benavach, Mrs S
Berendt, Alfred
Burn, R N
Bramer, Dr
Brooks, Miss M
Brown, W E
Bruk, Mani
Carlsen, J
Church, W T
Christianer, T H
Coles, Mrs M
Conbanaby, Madam
Crafton, William
Cursetjee, F M
Daniel, Henry L
Dalton, R J
D'Cruz, W
Dembai, Rustomji
Douglas, John R
Douglas, Marion Miss
Doutre, Mrs R
D'Souza, Fabian
D'Souza, Antonio
DeSequeira, Antoni M
DeSoringi, F V
Edalji Muncherji Joshi
Elger, L B
Ellis, Alf H
Hammond, Alf L
Erskine, Kelly
Faulkner, W A
Farrell, Chas Fran
Fitz, W Fitz P
Ford, Mrs
Franca, E
Frias, A H
Gallien, C L
Gouldas Morarji Goldenstein, Marco
Graham, Mrs J Campbell
Grenet, Mons
Hampton, G H
Hardy, Frank Brett
Harris, Gordon
Harvey, Mrs
Heller, G
Henries and Co
Holges, E
Hodges, A C
Hohns, E A
Hooper, P N
Hughes, W H
Hughes, Hughes T W
Hume, James
Hunt, Mrs A
James, T
Jihangir Byramji
Jihangir Temulji Douglas
Jiwa, Boree, Mrs
Joyce, Miss M
K M Ashrufiddin
Kahirpunthi Juthganadass
Kelland, W
Kelly, Miss
Kennedy, C T
Khodabux Merwan
Konig, Dr
Lullubhai Bhuggwanji
Laundry, A G W
Lawder, A W
Letellier, D J
Lobo, Jose Manoel
Madocks, R N, Lt
Mancim, Carl
Marinburk, J
Martin, Kaity
Massy, Capt
Masters, Mrs
Munson, Miss
Nelson, F
Nowhouse, A
Nasserwanji Dorabji
Oliver, Mrs
O'Sullivan, Mrs
Owen, Chas
Rustomji Setna
Pierro, Madam G
Princess, Col
Pritchard, Finlay
Pruce, G
Rahimbai Mahomed, R
Rahmon, Mrs R
Ramchandra, R D
Ramshankar, K
Ramsay, Capt H
Redfern, R
Reilly, Miss P O
Robinson, P G
Robinson, E S
Rogers, A S
Roxburg, James
Rolland, A R
Ribeiro, C A
Ryno, Frank L
Scott, Mrs Winkworth
Scott,

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS

NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake

CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
GOVERNMENT FARM
AT BHADGAON, KHANDESH,
TO BE
SOLD BY AUCTION
ON 1ST TO 4TH SEPTEMBER.
FOR DETAILS
SEE MARATHI ADVERTISEMENT
in "Kesari," of Poona.

A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector, Khandesh.
Khandesh, Collector's Office, Dhulia, 12th August, 1893.

DR JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when other Drugs have failed.

THE
MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers Rs. 21-0 per thousand.
Do. No. 2 do. „ 27-8 do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers „ 16-0 do.
Do. No. 2 do. „ 15-0 do.

OFFICES : 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
„ ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... „ 3 0 „
The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.
Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS :

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS :—

Page.
1-2 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.—LATE NEWS.
3-4-5 THE WEEK.
6 Indian Cotton Prospects—Bombay Legislative Council—The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16 SERIOUS MAHOMEDAN AND HINDU RIOTS—Renewal of the Riots—Proceedings—Subsidence of the Riots—Further Progress Towards Peace—Peace More Firmly Re-Established.
16 A Mussalman Disclaimer—Bombay Port Trust—The Successful Tenderers to the New Loan.
17 LEADING ARTICLES : The Bombay Riots—The Queen's Message.
18 LEADING ARTICLES : Armed Peace—The Bombay Opium Department—The Burning of Witu.
19-20 LEADING ARTICLES : The Municipal Balances—Mofussil Municipalities.
20-21 SPORTING NEWS : Ganeshkhind Gymkhana—Poona Autumn Sky Races—Cricket at Poona.
21 The Maharaja Holkar in Poona—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
22 Abolition of a Professorial Chair—The Bank of Bombay.
23-24 A Meeting of Hindu and Mahomedan Leaders.
25 Municipal Standing Committee—BENGAL—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.
26 MILITARY NEWS—ARMY ORDER : General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bombay Army Orders.
27 OFFICIAL GAZETTES : Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—FREIGHTS.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 17.

DURING the greater portion of the week covered by this report business has been almost entirely suspended owing to riots between the Mahomedan and Hindoo sections of the community in the native town and suburbs of the city, resulting in much bloodshed and loss of life, and only quelled eventually by military force. The Produce Markets have been closed on most days, and though quiet has now been restored, business in the principal Import Markets has not yet been resumed, and in most of the local Cotton Mills the hands have not yet returned to work. The Banks have remained open—the riots not having extended to the European business quarter of the city—but very little has been doing in Exchange either way, and rates have declined heavily in a weak market, the downward movement having been much accelerated to-day by news of the sales of Council Wire Transfers in London yesterday, our quotations this evening showing a drop of 19-32 to 9-16d. from those ruling last Thursday evening. Government Paper has fluctuated, and upon the whole has declined 1 7-16 per cent. in Fours. The new Government of India 3½ per cent. Loan has been taken up at an average of Rs. 96·21, having been much more than covered by tenders aggregating nearly five crores. Freights have been dull, and hardly any fresh business has transpired. The Share Market has been closed throughout the week. Money continues to become cheaper, and the Bank of Bombay rates have been further reduced by one per cent. to-day.

MONEY.—A further addition of 37½ lakhs to the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, making it stand at some 350¼ lakhs was disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday ; and as this increase was due to a falling off in the demand for Money for the purposes of trade, it indicates the continuance of the dulness of business which has lately obtained with more than seasonable severity, and which the terrible disturbances in the Native Town and suburbs of the city have further intensified since the date of our last report. The principal movement in the week covered by the Returns under notice was again in Private Deposits which had become augmented by 33½ lakhs ; while in Loans, the decrease, at 8 lakhs, had been rather more than took place in the week preceding ; and though there had again been some increase in Bills Discounted, this was much less than was shown in the previous Returns, and the net diminution in trade requirements was 40⅔ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 19½ lakhs the week before. This gain to the Cash Balance, however, was partly reduced by withdrawals from Government Deposits. A further reduction of one per cent. in the Bank's rates has been made this afternoon, and the minimum now stands at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last Friday morning with a weak feeling, at 1s. 3⅞d. and 1s. 3 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and remained thereat all day without any business of importance being reported ; and for three months' sight Credits, the ready rate was 1s. 3 11-16d., and for next year's delivery, 1s. 3⅞d. with the same result. On Saturday morning there was an unsettled feeling in the market at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3⅞d. for Demand, ready, and 1s. 3 7-16d. forward ; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3⅞d. ready, and 1s. 3¾d. for 1894 ; but rates throughout the day were more or less nominal both ways owing to the fracas going on in the Bazaar between Mahomedans and Hindus which had assumed a very serious aspect. On Monday the market was again inactive, little business having been done either way. Rates opened again unsettled at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-8d. for Demand ; and at 1s. 3 19-32 to 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits and forward at 1s. 3 13-32 to 7-16d. for Bank remittance, with no enquiry, however, native traders, both importers and exporters having practically done nothing owing to the riots. On Tuesday the market was again lifeless, next to no business having been reported either way. There was no demand for remittance, and as, in exports, there was absolutely nothing stirring, and therefore no export Bills making, it was consequently not a matter of rates. Bank Telegraphic opened at 1s. 3 9-32d., and Demand at 1s. 3 11-32d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 9-16d. ; and closed 1-32d. lower. Yesterday rates opened weak at 1s. 3 3-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. for Demand, ready, and at 1s. 3⅜d., for three months' sight Credits for August delivery, 1s. 3 9-16d., to the end of the year, and 1s. 3 5-8d., for 1894 ; but there was little doing beyond a few relates of Bank Bills from the Bazaar. To-day the market has been weak again and unsettled, with rates drooping hourly the action of the Secretary of State in selling 12 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 3⅛d., having quite upset the market which opened at 1s. 3⅛d., for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d., for three months' sight Credits, and gradually fell till it reached 1s. 2⅝d., and 1s. 3⅛d., respectively, closing demoralized as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 7-8d.		
Do.	Telegraphic	.....1s. 2 13-16d.	
Do.	3 months' sight..	1s. 2 31-32d.	
Do.	4 do.	.....1s. 3 1-32d.	
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 3⅛d.	
Credits	3 do.	.....1s. 3⅛d.	
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 3¼d.	
Documents	3 do.	.....1s. 3 5-32d.	
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 3 9-32d.	
Francs	3 do.	.....159¼	
Do.	6 do.	.....160¼	

The Exchange Market has been completely upset by what we cannot but call a crowning blunder on the fact of the Secretary of State on selling the paltry sum of 12 lakhs at the reduced rate of 1s. 3⅛d., and which is looked upon in many quarters as suicidal. We understand that the Government here, and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, (who held an emergent meeting on the subject this afternoon) have expressed their opinion to the Supreme Government very freely, deprecating the forcing of their Council Bills on a market that has no room for them, especially at a time when Exports are practically at a stand still, and at the same time informing them that, owing to the continued heavy importations of Silver, a *prohibitive* import duty is imperative without delay ; otherwise Government will find that the Secretary of State will *continue* to find great difficulty in placing his Council Bills for a long time to come, having, as it seems, been led by those who ought to know better into refusing to borrow money on the London market, until such time as the natural monetary demand from this side returns with the re-opening of the busy export seasons here and in Calcutta, and thus averting what now threatens to be the disastrous consequences of his present action. As the ryot or consumer of the Silver imported does not, and will not, understand the meaning of the simple closing of the mints of India to free coinage, all he sees is that *he gets a larger weight of Silver* for his rupee now than he did formerly, and with that he rests content ; and the objection that the owner of the hoarded Silver is placed at a disadvantage falls to the ground, on the contrary the value of the property is *increased* immediately the import duty is levied, and, if explained to him fairly and honestly, he would probably be the first to welcome the import duty, which would give a value to his property that it had not before.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail day at 107 3-16 for Fours for Money, and 107 for Account ; but there were no quotations or business doing in the afternoon, the market having been closed on account of riots in the Native Town. On Saturday there were no quotations ; the market having again been entirely closed owing to the riots. This market reopened for business on Monday, but there was very little doing. 106 15-16 for Fours for cash, and 106⅞ for the next settlement—a decline of ¼ to 5-16 per cent. from Thursday's closing rates—were first quoted, and no change took place thereafter. On Tuesday the market became firm in tone, and more recovery, say, to the extent of 1-16 to 1-8 in rates for Fours took place. 106 15-16 was quoted for cash, and 106 13-16 for the next account in the afternoon ; but before the close some further advance had been attained, the prices for Money leaving off at 107. The result of the tenders for the new Government of India 3½ per cent Loan, made known on Tuesday, was that the amount tendered was 4,93,60, 500 ; the average rate having been 96·21 ; tenders at 94·2, the lowest rate receiving 70·07 per cent. The amount receivable is 3,36,73,729. Yesterday the market was weak and declining, and the price of Fours receded to 106 9-16 for Money, and 106 7-16 for Account, at which level they remained until near the close, when a recovery of 1-16 per cent. took place, final sales having been 106⅝, and 106½ in the two positions, respectively. To-day there has been a heavy drop in rates for Fours, 105 15-16 for Money, and 105¾ for Account having been quoted in the early afternoon ; and before the close, the fall has increased by ¼ per cent., 105 15-16 and 105 5-8 having been the closing rates. The new 3½ per cent. Loan is quoted at 97.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 1 per cent. lower, at 120. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 106.

SHARES.—This market has been closed throughout the week on account of the riots, and the only changes in our present list compared with that of last Thursday evening which we have to notice are an advance of Rs. 9 in Delhi and Northern Flour Mill shares ; of Rs. 20 in Treacher and Co., in miscellaneous shares ; a decline of Rs. 10 in French Press ; and in Cotton Mill shares, an advance of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay ; of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The markets were open only for a few hours on last Friday, and has since remained closed on account of the riots. The Clearances from the Bazaar since those reported last week have been only 200 packages of *Imported Goods*, and about 50 bales of *Local*.

YARNS.—From the same cause the market for *Imported Twist*, as well as that for *Bombay Spinnings*, has been closed since Friday last, some 700 bales which are reported to have been sold since last mail-day having been taken from first hands yesterday. The following are the official quotations for the latter this evening :—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4¼	to 4 9-16 per lb.
„	... ... „ 8s	„	„	4½	„ 4 11-16 „
„	... ... „ 10s	„	„	4⅝	„ 5½ „
„	... ... „ 12s	„	„	4⅞	„ 5⅝ „
„	... ... „ 16s	„	„	5¼	„ 5 13-16 „
„	... ... „ 20s	„	„	5⅝	„ 6¼ „
„	... ... „ 24s	„	„	6	„ 6⅞ „
„	... ... „ 30s	„	„	7	„ 7¼ „
„	... ... „ 40s	„	„	8¼	

METALS.—No business has been done in any line, the markets for *Copper*, *Yellow Metal*, and *Iron* having been almost entirely closed throughout the week.

COAL.—This mineral is advancing in value on account of the continuance of the strike on the other side. Some sales of ready Powell's Duffryn have been made, at Rs. 15½ per ton. There are forward sellers of Powell's Duffryn, for September-October shipment, at Rs. 17 ; and of Davison's West Hartley, at Rs. 16 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market has been closed during the greater part of the week, owing to the disturbances ; and since it re-opened for business yesterday next to nothing has been done, and the feeling has been dull, though prices have been nominally quoted as before. This evening the market closed quiet with rates Rs. 2 lower than they were on last Thursday evening.

The telegrams to hand on Monday morning from the Cotton-growing districts reported a fall of rain since the middle of last week in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles, ranging from 2¾ inches at Cawnpore in the former, to 13 cents. at Khangaum, in the latter ; and in all the districts of these two circles the Cotton crop was flourishing in seasonable weather ; the same report coming from Broach, where there had been no more rain, and where the crop prospects were good. In the Dhollera circle, on the other hand, more rain was much wanted, except in the Wadwan district, where the plants needed fine weather ; and the same was the case at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle.

This morning's news by wire is favourable upon the whole ; though rain was still needed in the districts which required it when the previous reports were sent. At Barsee, in the Oomra circle the plants are in flower.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Good	Rs. 269	3¼d.
Bengal Fine	„	191—3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	184—3 17-32d.
Do. Good	„	174—3¼d.
Dhollera Fine	„	204—3 28-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	194—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	„	183—3⅜d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	182—3⅜d.
Oomra „	„	192—3 11-16d.
Do. Fine	„	204 3 28-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	191—3 21-32d.
S ot Dharwar Good	„	198—3 25-32d.
Westerns „	„	179—3 7-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week.....	6,755	3,593	15,247
From 1st Jan. to 16th August ..	1,488,226	1,593,417	1,778,200
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	203	1,085	1,099
From 1st Jan. to 16th August.	731,092	840,981	903,321
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week.....	1,616	1,319	1,333
From 1st Jan. to 16th August	120,091	135,120	105,544

WHEAT.—Owing to the riots this markert has been closed on most days, and a few transactions for export took place on the basis of previous rates ; but it was closed again on the following day, notwithstanding that quiet had been restored, a number of dealers, it is reported, having left Bombay temporarily to leave their families in their homes in the mofussils. We quote rates as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent..	...Rs. 4-2-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	... „ 4-1-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„ 4-4-6	„
Red Delhi.....	„ 4-0-0	„
Hard Yellow.....	„ 4-4-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-14-0	„

SEEDS.—The above remarks apply to this market, also, and, in the absence of further business, our quotations remains as follows :—

Linseed .....Rs 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-0 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat „ 7-1-0	
Do. do. Cawnpore „ 6-6-0 to „ 6-9-0	„
Do. Red do..... „ 6-1-0 to „ 6-2-0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	50,960	134,099	102,390
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th August.	5,417,149	8,322,244	10,840,551
Linseed for the week.....	18,761	25,388	26,329
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th August.....	3,769,933	3,385,790	4,191,797
Rapeseed for the week ...	31,650	9,521	14,597
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th August.....	3,914,611	1,279,217	1,214,897
Gingellyseed for the week	589	515	3,636
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th August ...	944,710	853,093	966,426

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows :—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	76,100	143,540	141,682
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th August ...4,039,392		7,789,218	9,853,594
Linseed for the week.....	3,974	88,664	49,690
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th August ..3,495,676		3,237,494	3,902,785
Rapeseed for the week ...	—	79,703	16,446
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th August. 3,433,336		1,002,997	1,138,176
Gingellyseed for the week. 11,267		2,993	1,983
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th August ...1,097,852		940,604	1,023,978

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Tenoriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua except San Juan Del Sur interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLOM—August 7, at Kanchrapara, the wife of G M Collom, Cachar, of a daughter.
HOPKINS—August 9, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain C H Innes Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, of a son.
REILLY—August 11, at Mussoorie, the wife of Fred Reilly, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.
WELLS—August 13, at 5, Humayon Place, Chowringhee, the wife of Irwin S Wells, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARPER—August 1, at Dinapore Cantonments, after a long and trying illness, borne with much patience, Mr R Harper, aged 62 years and 10 months.
HINGSTON—August 10, at Darjeeling, Mary, the daughter of Major and Mrs Hingston, 10th B I, aged 1 year and 7 months.
WALKER—July 22, at Bareilly, William King Walker, of R M R, Mhow, C I, of paralysis.
WHITE—July 12, at Tundla, suddenly, on his way to Lucknow, Robert White, Government Military Pensioner, late of Agra, aged 67 years.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

FULL DETAILS OF THE
Three Days Rioting.
SEE THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BUDGET
OF
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18TH.
Latest Particulars. Great Exodus from the City.
Price, Annas 4 : Postage, one Anna Extra.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
Albert Buildings, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1893.

THE turmoil of the Bombay riots effectually diverted public attention from the calmer proceedings of the enlarged Legislative Council, when it met on Saturday last in the Council Hall at Poona. The Council met then for the first time in its complete form, the member for the Bombay University—which took some four months to consider how best to accomplish its new and unaccustomed electoral function—having taken his seat. His Excellency the Governor opened the proceedings with a reference to the disturbances in Bombay and the measures taken to restore tranquillity to which we have already directed attention. The right of interpellation was turned to account by the Hon'ble Ooderam Mulchand, one of the members for Scinde, who inquired what is the total revenue and the total expenditure of that Province, and what are the figures that constitute the same, and also what is the revenue and the expenditure of its Subordinate Civil Courts. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Trevor did not complain that these queries were conundrums, but he confessed that there are no complete records of the revenue and expenditure in either case, separate from those of the rest of the Presidency. But a statement giving the particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, will be drawn up and submitted to the Council at a future meeting. Speaking generally the total revenue of Scinde for last year was about one crore and nine lakhs, of which sixty-three lakhs were raised from land. The local expenditure was seventy-one lakhs leaving thirty-eight lakhs as a contribution to the Imperial and Presidential budgets. It follows that Scinde contributes five lakhs more than a third of its revenue, to Provincial and Imperial needs. We do not say that the contribution is excessive. If it were possible to apportion rateably the military and other expenditure which gives Scinde and the other Provinces of India peace and general prosperity, it might turn out that the once remote and exposed frontier Province beyond the great desert gets off cheaply. Scinde profits immensely by the net-work of strategic railways, having their outlet at Karachi, built at a cost of more than forty-four millions sterling, which would never have been constructed for purely commercial purposes. The Province of Scinde did not provide the guarantee for those railways, and is not asked to pay the interest on the capital sunk on them. The Indian tax-payer has to meet the deficit, while the Scinde farmer and the Scinde merchant are provided with cheap railway transit. This is an aspect of the question with which the Honourable Mr. Ooderam Mulchand did not concern himself. But it is one that cannot be left out of view when a return of the total revenue and the total expenditure of the Province is laid on the Council table. In reply to the inquiry as to the revenue and the expenditure of the Subordinate Courts, Mr. Trevor stated that the receipts from all the Courts of Scinde last year were nearly four lakhs, but the receipts from the Subordinate Courts are not distinguishable from those of the District Courts, the Police, and Court Stamps. Judging from the tendancy of this and other inquiries of a similar kind put at the first meeting of the Council, we may look forward to a much greater multiplicity of heads of account, and a considerable augmentation of the *personnel* of the local administrations, under the new dispensation.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act, was sent back to the Committee for reconsideration. The report in question recommended with an infantile simplicity, that the Bill should be "amended" by a provison taken from the Madras Municipal Act, which empowers the local Municipal authority to deposit Municipal funds in any Bank they may select, subject to the approval of the Government. The Calcutta Municipal Act imposes no such restriction. With two such examples why ignore the nobler and the manlier one ? The Select Committee averted their eyes from the Calcutta model, and calmly recommended that the Bombay Municipality, which disposes of a revenue of seventy lakhs, and constructs great public works costing upwards of two crores, should have its hands tied like those of Madras, in the placing of its balances. Naturally this extraordinary proposal gave rise to many urgent representations to which it was impossible for the Government, to turn a deaf ear. Lord Harris, as we all know, does not in the least share the ridiculous distrust of the financial discretion of the Bombay Municipality which found expression in the proposal to copy the provision in the Madras Act. His Excellency very pertinently said that it is not reasonable to contend that a body which has been entrusted with the management of sixty or seventy lakhs of annual revenue and the raising and laying out of crores expended on public undertakings of great value, is not fit to be trusted with the management of relatively small balances. It would have surprised us very much had the Government, the members of which were so well seized of the facts, surrendered their judgment to the majority of a Special Committee, appointed very much at haphazard, which had not even a rudimentary acquaintance with the actual machinery of local self-government. Any doubt that may have existed on that point was dispelled when the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood proposed, on Saturday last, that the report should be referred back to the Select Committee for reconsideration, and that the Advocate-General should be added to that body in order to afford its members the necessary guidance in regard to the legal aspect of the question. In making this proposal, which was acceded to without any demur, the senior Member of Council stated that the report had been duly published and much discussed in the public, press with the result that the Government had received during the previous week various suggestions for a revision of the Bill as amended by the committee. These proposals appeared to the Government to have a character and a weight claiming consideration, and they are therefore placed before the Select Committee for consideration.

An amusing episode of last Saturday's meeting of Council, was the endeavour of the Hon'ble Member for the Bombay University, to disclaim any responsibility for the opinions favouring the principle of the Bill embodied in a document asking the Government to give legal power to deal with balances, to which he had affixed his signature when President of the Bombay Corporation. Lord Harris had somewhat rashly ventured on the assertion that the honourable member would never have put his hand to such a letter asking the Government to legislate, if he was not convinced in his own mind that the Municipality was needlessly compelled to place its surplus in one particular Bank. The Hon'ble Mr. J. U. Yajnik explained that he signed the letter in his capacity of President, though he had adverse views on the subject. Lord Harris expressed regret at having attributed to the honourable member opinions which he did not hold, and expressed the hope that he would now appreciate the inconvenience of the samek ind which officials often experience. But it seems to us that it would be doing an injustice to the honourable member in question to suppose that he would give his name to a statement setting forth opinions, from which he heartily and sincerely dissented. Officials in such cases have been known to resign their posts rather than be associated with a policy which they held to be injurious to the public interests, and surely a member of the Corporation would do the same rather than stultify himself if he were convinced that what he was bidden to ask for would be injurious to the city.

THE Secretary of State has now thoroughly made a mess of it. The one and fourpenny rupee yesterday receded to one and two pence five-eighths. This fiasco has been the immediate result of the sale of a paltry twelve lakhs of Council Bills on Wednesday at one and three-pence-farthing. This evidence of weakness of course demoralised the market, and there is now no fixing a limit at which the fall of the rupee may be arrested. The Banks which have still silver to sell will naturally profit by this decline, for they will receive payment at the rate of the day ; but the Government will lose proportionately. The firmness which might have fixed the exchange rate on the 27th June at one and four pence was lacking, and notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Government of India, Council Bills were sold below the figure which had been fixed at Simla, after full consultation with the authorities at home. We now see the result. The fluctuations of exchange, to put an end to which the new currency arrangements were made, and to which so many important interests were subordinated, have been intensified, and all that has been done to effect an improvement has been nullified. Of course when the export trade recommences, exchange will right itself ; but meanwhile great injury will have been inflicted on the Eastern trade, and on the importers who, relying on the one and fourpenny rupee, have indented largely for English goods, to find themselves grievously misled in all their calculations. There is great indignation in the bazaar, where the action of the Secretary of State is attributed to a desire to play into the hands of the London gold bugs.

THE vital statistics of the week of the riot are, there is reason to believe, of a somewhat unreliable description. The deaths from fever seem to have fallen from the average of a hundred and forty to ninety ; phthisis rose from sixty-eight to seventy ; deaths from nervous diseases, contrary to what might have been expected, fell from forty-three to forty-one ; diarrhœa and dysentery from thirty-seven to thirty-four. Cholera fatalities increased from four to nine, and whilst the number of persons dying from old age and debility during the week was but twenty-six as compared with forty-one, the number in the corresponding period of last year, and thirty-eight the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. There were thirty-two still-born births against twenty-seven and the total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 461 as compared with five hundred and sixteen in the corresponding week of last year and four hundred and seventy-four the average over the past five years. Thus it would appear that the public have actually enjoyed better health in these times of excitement than ever they did before. The death-rate per thousand per annum is returned at 27·14 as against 30·87 last year and 29·32 the average over the past five years. But seeing the number of deaths from violence is returned at twenty-one only, and of these two persons died from drowning, it would appear that registrars have been too busily occupied to trouble themselves about registering deaths. We presume however that the returns will be corrected next week. It is well known to the police that the number of deaths which have already resulted from injuries received either from rioters or the protectors of the peace, number close on sixty. Several others of the injured now in hospital are unfortunately not expected to recover.

ONE of the most striking and perhaps the saddest results of the recent disturbances, is the continuous flight of thousands of Hindus with their wives and families and personal effects from Bombay, so that they may escape from the danger of another outbreak of racial and sectarian bitterness. It is computed that on Wednesday as many as ten thousand people migrated. The ordinary trains being filled to overflowing four special trains being sent away. The flight still continues and is not expected to cease until the present alarm is allayed. Besides this emigration a constant change of quarters within the city has been going on during the week. The Mahomedans abandon their homes in the northern parts of the city and other districts in which the Hindus predominate, and seek shelter in the midst of their co-religionists. They ask for and readily obtain guards of soldiers or police to protect them on their way, taking with them as much of their household goods as can be carried by hand. They are too poor to pay for bullock-carts. In still greater numbers the Hindus—who are almost as five to two to the Mahomedan population of the city—seek refuge in localities inhabited by their own people. They too sometimes find it necessary to obtain a guard of soldiers or police to see them past dangerous corners. It must be a difficult matter for these poor people to find a living during these days, when business is still almost stopped. The shopkeepers have themselves suffered so much that it must be difficult for them to give credit, especially to customers who are changing their abodes, and do not know where they will be from one day to another.

THE Buniahs and other well to do people in the Native Town have deposited their money and valuables in the Bombay Bank, and betaken themselves, to their country. Mr. J. H. Sleigh, the Treasurer of the Presidency Bank, has kindly offered to take charge of their treasure, and keep it in the strong and well-guarded safes. It is a matter of special thankfulness to these men, and others in the same case, that last Friday, happening to be the last day of the month, when the accounts are made up, their places of business were closed, so that their books might be balanced. In this way it is believed they escaped a great danger. There is information that it was the intention of the rioters, if things had gone more favourably for them, to attack the gold bazaar, where they expected to obtain sixty lakhs of gold. Marwaris and other money-lenders have been greatly perturbed by recent events. Within the last few days they have sought for lodgings in and around the Charni Road. The accommodation there being limited, many of them have sought a home in Colaba, where, being near the troops, they will feel themselves in safety.

EVERY precaution has been taken to forestall any danger of a disturbance to-day, which is the prayer-day of the Mahomedans. The military guards in the town have been strengthened ; the Bombay Light Horse will parade at Pydhownee at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles are also to be on duty. The authorities are confident that tranquillity will not be disturbed ; but no precaution has been omitted to guard against the unexpected.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will arrive in Bombay at seven to-morrow, Saturday, morning, and will visit the wounded in the hospitals.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to three per cent. per annum.

MR. W. L. SOUTER, having been transferred to Foreign Service, Mr. D. G. Ommanney is to be substantive *pro tem.* Police Probationer, and to be attached to the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

THE following appointments in the Political Department have been made *vice* Colonel W. Scott, deceased :—Colonel G. E. Hancock, to hold charge of the Political Agency, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders. Colonel W. A. Salmon to be Political Superintendent, Palanpur. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter, to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace, C. B., to be First Assistant, Agent, Kathiawar. Mr. P. S. V. Fitz-Gerald to be Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates, to be Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Captain H. N. Abud, to be Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden. Captain G. B. O'Donnell, to be Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden. Lieutenant H. D. Merewether, to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. Captain S. N. Schneider to be Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden. Captain J. Davies to be Political Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as Examiners for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining Certificates of Competency as Masters and Mates at Bombay under Section 10 of Act I. of 1859 :—The Port Officer, Bombay (President). The Assistant Port Officer, Bombay. Lloyd's Surveyor at Bombay. Also to appoint the following gentlemen for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining Certificates of Competency as Masters and Serangs under the said Act :—The Port Officer, Bombay (President). The Assistant Port Officer, Bombay. Lloyd's Surveyor at Bombay. And the following gentlemen as Examiners for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining Certificates of Competency as Engineers and Engine-drivers :—The Port Officer, Bombay (President,) The Superintending Engineer, P. & O. S. N. Co. The Engineer Surveyor to the Port.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 15 was 461, giving a death-rate of 27·14 per annum per thousand as against 30·87 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·32 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 90 died from fevers ; 1, measles ; 63, phthisis ; 9, cholera ; 44, diseases of the nervous system ; 99, affection of the respiratory organs ; 27, diarrhœa ; 7, dysentery ; 32, still-born ; 26, old age and debility ; 21, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 21 ; Brahmin, 23 ; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu of other caste, 199 ; Hindu outcaste, 26 ; Musalman, 128 ; Parsee, 24 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 21 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The spread of cholera in Austrian Galicia is causing grave anxiety.

THE CHILAS EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant Moberley has received the Distinguished Service Order for the Chilas Expedition.

GREAT HEAT IN EUROPE.

Intense heat prevails throughout Great Britain and the Continent.

COUNTY CRICKET.

England has beaten the Australian team by one innings and forty-three runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by one hundred and forty-five runs, and Somerset has beaten Gloucester by one hundred and twenty-seven runs.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

ADVERSE PRESS CRITICISM.

Several newspapers criticise the nomination of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to the Aldershot Command, and especially since Lord Roberts was willing to accept the appointment.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

The debate on the silver question is proceeding in both Houses of Congress, but so far nothing of interest has transpired and the same old arguments put forward before have been repeated.

The Treasury continues to refuse to make the usual monthly purchases of Silver, except at the price ruling in London.

DEATH OF DR. CHARCOT.

Dr. Jean Martin Charcot, the celebrated French physician, is dead.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 17.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails of the 11th instant, arrived here on Thursday, at 5 a.m.

LOSSES CAUSED TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS BY THE FALL IN EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the measures proposed by the Government of India in view of the losses caused to officers of Government by the fall in exchange.

Orders will be published shortly.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Gowhar Khan is still at large, plundering the villages about Khelat. No one has succeeded in capturing him, and he is still causing much trouble in the neighbourhood.

Abdul Rahim Khan will be the only native attache to Sir M. Durand's Mission to Kabul. He is a Persian correspondent in the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Nos. 4 and 6 Companies, Sappers and Miners leave Murree Hills about the 18th instant *en route* for the Khagan-Chilas Road.

APPOINTMENT.

It is not yet known, but it is practically certain that Mr. Wigley will officiate for Mr. Macpherson, in the Legislative Department.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Supreme Council meeting to-day leave was given to introduce a Bill relating to the Tributary Mahals of Cuttack by Sir A. Miller and the Dacoity Bill (Code of Criminal Procedure) by the Hon. P. Hutchins. Sir D. Barbour's amendment of the Excise Act was postponed till the next Council meeting of August 31.

MAXIM GUNS.

Twelve maxim guns, which left England for India, were shipped by the Goorkha on 1st August.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

News from Afghanistan describes the Hazara revolt as over for the present, the Amir having held a durbar on August 5, with many leading Hazaras of the Dehzangi tribe whom he had persuaded to come. The Amir welcomed them, and made a conciliatory speech, at the close of which the Hazaras present agreed to submit to the Amir's rule and received khillats.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

An Afghan correspondent says, that the Amir has decided to come personally to Jellalabad to meet the mission, and perhaps to settle matters there. Six regiments are reported to have left Kabul for the reception of the Mission at Jellalabad, where they arrived on August 10.

As soon as arrangements are completed by the Amir Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission will start immediately. It is unlikely that the Government of India thinks that the Amir will meet the Mission in person till Sir Mortimer Durand's party reaches Cabul.

THE 9TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Owing to the sickly state of the regiment, sanction has been accorded to the 9th Bombay Infantry moving from Peshin into camp, on the Khojak range, 50 men being left at Peshin.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT ABBOTTABAD.

Final sanction has been accorded to a camp being held at Abbottabad between the 1st and 21st November, composed as under:—No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, Guides Cavalry, 1st Punjab Infantry, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, Guides Infantry.

THE SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The *'Englishman's* London correspondent wired yesterday that, at the weekly sale of Council drafts, nine lakhs of Bills were sold. Bills on Calcutta, 5,00,000; Bills on Bombay, 2,00,000; Bills on Madras, 2,00,000; all at 1-3½. Forty lakhs will be offered on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

The Ex-Khan of Khelat is to be allowed to reside at Mastang so long as his presence there exercises no ill effects on the State.

PAY ACCOUNT OF BRITISH TROOPS ON FIELD SERVICE.

An Indian Army Circular will shortly be issued giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee, which met some time ago to frame rules and forms for submission of pay accounts of British troops on field service.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT DESPATCH.

The Secretary of State's despatch regarding the Engineer Establishment, Public Works Department, reached Simla, on Wednesday. Its tone may be described as favourable in general terms, but certain points remain for settlement, and further delay must take place before the publicity can be given to the decisions arrived at.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT BAREILLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

Final sanction has been accorded to the holding of a cold-weather camp at Bareilly between 1st and 31st January. The force will be composed of the following troops:—2nd Bengal Lancers, Hampshire Regiment, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Essex Regiment, 11th Bengal Infantry, 39th Gorkhali Rifles, and 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

THE TRIAL OF THE HIMALAYA BANK OFFICIALS.

The inquiry before the Magistrate at Dehra Dun into the charges brought by the Public Prosecutor against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank was continued on Wednesday, being the seventh day.

Sells, re-sworn, proved that the particulars of the floating deposits, which by special arrangement bore interest, were included among fixed deposits in both balance-sheets for 1890, thus reducing the apparent amount of the floating deposits. He proved also the balance of unrealised interest account in both halves of the year 1890, and totals of loans in Z loan ledger. He next proved from cash detail book, profit and loss ledger, and vouchers, details of hundi transactions, whereby the cash balance on the 30th June 1890 was swelled. He proved the practice as to the preparation of half-yearly balance sheets. Before the year 1890 it was not the practice for directors to look at interest-sheets, but in July, 1890, some delay in closing the half-yearly accounts took place, because as Greenway told him, the directors had not passed the interest-sheets. Witness was next examined with a view to proving the approximate date of the minute of questions to be put to Moss on his return from leave, and witness gave figures at various dates from accounts of several debtors. He also proved the dates of transfers by Wilson of shares sold to Messrs. Macauliffe and Marriott from transfer sheets and share transfer ledger and agency ledger containing accounts of the banks agents and correspondents. He found an entry thus "Mussoorie bank, our account 20th June 1890 by draft number H 460 favouring the Banks Chaprassi Rs. 28,000." That entry was not adjusted until an entry on the 23rd September after Moss returned. About the 29th September Greenway wrote to the directors pleading his services for fourteen years, and saying that as he was now assistant manager, and had equal responsibility with the manager, he ought to have increased pay, he therefore asked that he should be given the same pay as when he acted as manager. If his request were not granted he wished to resume his position as accountant, in which case he would not have the responsibility. The directors said that the Bank could not afford that then, but should matters improve, his application might be reconsidered. This reply was entered in the minute book. Witness proved from his recollection and Bank's postage books, despatch to shareholders Messrs Campbell, Hogan, and Lightening, who had given evidence of the notices of the half-yearly general meetings and proceedings. He proved the directors' minute dated 10th November, 1890, calling on Moss to prepare the plan of reductions in the establishment, and keep a register of the house-property. He proved Wilson's farewell letter to Moss written on the occasion of Wilson's migration to Dehra in November, 1890 and Moss' reply quoted in the Public Prosecutor's opening speech. Sells evidence is not finished.

GYMKHANA AT KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug 17,

The Gymkhana at Kirkee, held this afternoon, was very successful, despite many officers being absent on military duties. The various events excited considerable interest, especially the Affinity Wantage Competition, for which a large number of competitors entered. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris and the Government House Staff were present, and many visitors. The first event an Ambulance Race for Native Soldiers of the Kirkee garrison, was won by Lance-Naik Urjoon Powar's team. The second event tent-pegging was warmly contested, and won by General Gatacre and Captain Brunker, the event being run in pairs. The Pony Chase was won by Mr. Lloyd-Jones, on Mr. Riddell's Shendon, Mr. Bayley on Cherub being second. Lord and Lady Harris competed in the Wantage Competition which was won by Mr. Thomas and Miss Pottinger. The shooting of the ladies was extremely good, but the same could not be said of the gentlemen; Mr. Walpole and Mrs. Vidal came second. The watering order stakes in which the rider lead another pony, was won by Mr. Fair, Captain Fowle being second.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Government has given the formal sanction to the six months' extension of time asked for.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 16.

The s. s. Canton arrived here on Tuesday morning.

ADEN, Aug. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

PENANG, Aug. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges from Colombo arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Aug. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

NAPLES, Aug. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 17.

The s. s. Rome left here at 4 p. m. to-day.

The s. s. Bengal left here at 8 p.m. yesterday.

The s. s. Malwa left here at 1-30 p. m. to-day for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
Bar Silver	33⅛

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English mail, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs C C Hutchinson	Mr B Herratt
Mr Vaughan	Miss E M Abbott
Mrs Churchill	Mr Molong
Mr D Reid	Mr J Strickland
Mr W J Heath	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R S Aikman	Mr Percy Gray
Lieut C Ainslie	Mr G E Harley
Mr C H Beads	Hon Mr Justice Knox
Hon Mr Justice W R Burkitt	Mr H McMitchell
Miss Bradley	Mr J Tweedie
Mr R N Burn	Col Waterhouse
Mr Colville	Revd W Fuld
Mr H Cobbold	Capt B T Creagh
Lieut F W Evatt	

FOR ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Wadehouse.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Hydaspes on 25th August 1893.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr E M George, Col D Hutchinson, Mr Hutchinson, Mr C Farquhar, ann E Buckland.

VETERINARY STUDENTS AND THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the editorial columns of your issue of this morning re the work of the Bombay Veterinary College, you draw attention to a statement in a Government Resolution, which asserts that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prohibits operations being performed in its hospital, and professors and students have to walk to the Sewree lazaretto," &c.

Allow me to say that the statement is entirely incorrect. During the last six years that the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals has been in existence, hundreds of operations on horses, bullocks, and dogs have been performed by the staff of the Bombay Veterinary College in my presence in the compound of the hospital, not to speak of those operations that have been performed during the hours when I was not on the premises. Only the castration of horses is disallowed inasmuch as the hospital is intended for *curative treatment* and not for professional practices.

Then, again, out of deference to the wishes of Hindoo contributors to the funds of the hospital, and with a view not to hurt their religious feelings, incurable animals are not allowed to be killed within the precincts of the hospital, nor are dead animals allowed to be dissected without the permission of their owners. With these exceptions, all major and minor operations, requisite in cases of any animal patients, have been and are up to this day performed in the hospital wards without any hindrance. Your note on the subject is evidently based on the seventh paragraph in the Government Resolution on the report of the Bombay Veterinary College. No copy of the report has yet been officially furnished to the Society; but I aver without fear of contradiction that the animadversion on the Society in the seventh para. of the Government Resolution is entirely undeserved, and based on false and misleading information.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. SHROFF,

Secretary and Treasurer, B. S. P. C. A.

Bombay, August 15.

FAREWELL VISIT OF THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

MR. WILLARD'S Opera Company, who were prevented opening in Bombay on Monday night, as advertised, owing to the riots, appeared at the Tivoli Theatre—late Skating Rink—last night, to an excellent audience. Mr. Willard's visit is only of a brief duration, as he proceeds West in a few days to augment his company with several well-known English stars. He will return in due course, and although we can hardly ask him to give us anything more entertaining and sprightly than his productions of the past, yet there will be added to his company new blood, new life, and new possibilities by the additions he proposes to make. Mr. Willard is nothing if not enterprising, and his last act in Bombay is to prove that the Skating Rink properly dealt with, makes a comfortable theatre, equal in most and superior in many respects to the buildings where such performances have hitherto been held. The interior of the Rink has been skilfully handled and both auditorium and stage were comfortable and commodious. Von Suppe's comic opara "Boccaccio" was produced, and its lightness, brightness, and rich humour were done full justice to by the company. Miss Vera Patey was of course the life and soul of the performance, and her charming portrayal of "Boccaccio" called forth much praise. Harry Hall was, as usual, excruciatingly funny as "Lambertuccio" and kept the house in hearty laughter the whole of the time he was on the stage. Miss Ethel Mackay was a delightful "Fiametta" and Miss Madie Bennett's performance as "Isabella" was full of life and fun. Mr. P. B. Bathurst, Mr. D. Munro, and Mr. E. Fearnley were all up to high water-mark, and all round the company worked well and gave a most enjoyable performance. To-night the company produce "Falka" and on Saturday "Dorothy."

MILITARY NEWS.

COL. G. GRIERSON, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. C. M. CRAWFORD, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave.

MAJOR W. J. ORR, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, has been granted leave for one year.

CAPT. R. P. S. BARNETT, Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred to the temporary half pay-list.

SECOND-LIEUT. H. O. CODRINGTON, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUT. H. G. F. SARGENT, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

SECOND-LIEUT. J. H. CASSERLY, 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

SECOND-LIEUT. F. P. C. KEILY, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

THE services of Lieut. R. G. R. de Vismes de Pontbieu, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

COL. C. P. NEWPORT, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to reside out of India on vacation of his Regimental Command.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY LIMITED.

THE following is the annual report of the above Company:—"The Board of Directors now submit to the Shareholders the Eleventh Annual Report, showing the working of the Company for the year ending the 30th of June, 1893. The debts and liabilities as shown in the Balance Sheet, amounting to Rs. 65,413-0-6, have since been liquidated. The sum of Rs. 5,576-6.4 has been written off for depreciation. The Manager and Staff have taken and valued the stock with the usual care, provision has been made for deterioration, and unsaleable goods have been rejected, after which it was most carefully checked, and Directors, have every reason to believe that the amount estimated under this heading is correct. The Directors as usual, have themselves again engaged in checking the stock in a large number of items, both in the Head Office, the Laboratory, and Branches. Rs. 3,344-1-2 have been estimated under the head of "bad debts." The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 64,279-2-11, which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At Credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 64,279-2-11—dividend of 12 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 21 per share, Rs. 42,000-0-0; deterioration of building, Rs. 1,948-4-5; deterioration of plant and furniture, Rs. 3,623-1-11; bad debts, Rs. 3,344-1-2; bonus to staff, Rs. 3,700-0-0; to reserve fund, Rs. 9,658-11-5—Rs. 64,279-2-11. Reserve Fund.—This stands at Rs. 1,56,241-1-5, and will, with the Rs. 9,658-11-5 now proposed to add to it, which will be invested in Government Paper, amount to Rs. 1,65,899-12-10. The directors again acknowledge Mr. Bristed's efficient management, and the zeal, efficiency, and willingness of the whole of the Staff, and recommend the Shareholders to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,700 as a bonus to be distributed to the Staff as proposed by the Manager. The Company's Branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla.—The Directors continue to be satisfied with the management of these Branches. The only change that has taken place on the Board of Direction during the year has been the retirement of Dr. Blaney during his trip to Europe which he took on account of his health, but he will, we hope, resume his seat on his return in a few days. Under the Articles of the Association, which provide that the minimum number of Directors shall be three, the vacancy was filled by the Directors by the nomination of Mr. John Bristed. The Directors request the Company to confirm this appointment. Under Section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the Directors, Mr. Hurkisondas Narrotumdas and Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, retire from office by rotation, but under Section 88 are eligible for re-election. The Auditors, Messrs, Lidbetter & Co., also retire from office, and it will be for the Shareholders present to elect Auditors for the ensuing yrears, and to fix their remuneration. The annual meeting will be held on the 22nd instant.

It is announced by the Central Committee of the Church Army that a small Home is being commenced by the authorities of the Church Army for the purpose of receiving dipsomaniacs, under special medical treatment. No charge will be made for admission to the absolutely penniless, but applications to enter it would have to be made first in writing long in advance.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

THE following Second Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to further amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Bombay, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council was published last night:—

Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Bombay.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1893 (a Bill to further amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Bombay), beg to submit our report.

2. The Bill, as already reported by us, was published in English on the 15th July, 1893, and in Gujarati on the 20th July, 1893.

3. We met on the 12th August, 1893. The Honourable the Advocate-General was present in accordance with the Resolution of the Council. The Honourable Mr. Macdonell did not attend.

4. We have re-considered the Bill, and have re-drafted section 4. We recommend that the Bill be adopted by the Council in the form in which it now appears.

H. BIRDWOOD. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
BASIL LANG. H. BATTY.
T. D. MACKENZIE. R. G. OXENHAM.

Poona, 12th August, 1893.

DISSENT OF THE HONOURABLE MR. RUNCHORELAL CHOTALAL.

The suggestion made in the Select Committee's report of the 29th July, 1893, to require the approval of Government in case the Corporation wished to deposit their balances in any other Bank than the Bank of Bombay, was in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Municipal Act, and I felt sure that Government would not advise to select a Bank unless they thought that it was as safe as the Presidency Bank. But as this restriction of Government control is omitted in the present report, I hesitate to join in this report.

An Exchange Bank whose head-quarters are elsewhere and who has got a number of branches in different parts of the world, and who may be carrying on transactions of risky nature, is not as safe as the local Presidency Bank (whose weekly accounts are regularly published for general information) for the deposit of any public trust money, and therefore the framers of the Act 3 of 1888 have wisely restricted the deposit of the Municipal balance to the Presidency Bank.

The Calcutta Act is silent on this point, but it has no express provision permitting the Municipality to deposit money in any Bank they like, with a guarantee that any loss arising therefrom will be made good from the Municipal Fund, as is proposed in this instance; and the consequence is that the Calcutta Municipality continue to deposit their balances in the Presidency Bank although no interest is paid by the Bank.

The money collected or raised by loan by the Municipality is for a specific work of public utility, and is kept in the custody of the Corporation as Trustees, and therefore the straightforward course for them is to follow the example of Government in regard to their cash balances, and deposit the same in the Presidency Bank or invest in Government Securities.

It appears that the Municipality has suffered no loss by observing the existing law. On the contrary, by investing the surplus balance in Government Paper, the Municipality has gained during the last two years more than what they could have got by depositing the money at interest in any Bank.

But if the Municipality is anxious to earn some interest without running the risk of fall in the price of Government Paper, I beg to suggest that the following words be added at the end of clause 1 of Section 122, viz:

"Or be advanced on Demand or Fixed Loans on the security of Government Paper or other Public Securities."

This will enable the Municipality, if they like, to utilize their balances in getting interest without any risk to the capital or without any fear of loss from the fall in the price of the Securities. Perhaps the Bombay Corporation themselves may approve of this plan if the question be referred for their consideration.

As it is said that to keep money in the Bank of Bombay without interest is illegal at present, I beg to suggest that either the words "at interest" be removed, or the words "or without interest" be added in clause 1 of Section 122.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALAL.

Poona, 14th August, 1893.

NOTE BY THE HONOURABLE MR. W. R. MACDONELL.

I was not present at the meeting of the Select Committee held on 12th August, 1893, but I concur in the recommendation of the Committee.

W. R. MACDONELL.

Bombay, 17th August, 1893.

SALT FISH.

LAST Thursday there was a breeze in the serene atmosphere of the Viceroy's Council over the harmless-looking Bill to amend the Tariff Act, and the Chamber witnessed the unusual spectacle of members of the Government of India opposing each other in their capacity as Legislative Councillors. Sir David Barbour having moved that the Bill be passed:—

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller said that he should like to make a remark as to the rate of duty upon wet and dried salt-fish. He thought that it was worth consideration whether there ought not to be power to charge different rates of duty for wet and dried salt-fish, as the weight of salt in the one case was very different from what it was in the other. It was not clear that the provision in the schedule was sufficient for this purpose.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour said that he did not think that any special provision in the Bill with this object was necessary. There was no such difference in the case of dry salted fish and *ngapi* as to make separate rates of duty necessary. Besides, the point had been duly considered by the local authorities who were in the best position to form a judgment in such matters, and the Chief Commissioner recommended the same rate of duty on both articles.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller remarked that he knew something of the process of salting salmon, and he was aware that salt salmon in its wet state weighed a great deal more relatively to the amount of salt used than it did when it was dry. He presumed that the same was the case in respect to all other kinds of fish.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins said he shared the doubt expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller as to the power of the Government under the Bill as it stood to impose a differential duty, but he thought that the difficulty could be readily met by adding the words "or rates" after "rate." He was not prepared to say that there was any necessity for such a differential rate, but what had fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller seemed to show that it might possibly become desirable, and the addition of these words would enable the Government to impose it while allowing them complete discretion to do so or not. With His Excellency's permission, he would therefore move the following amendment in the Bill:—

That the words "or rates" be inserted after the words "such rate" and before the words "of duty" in the fifth column of the addition to the schedule proposed to be inserted by section 1 of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour said that he was unable to accept the amendment, because the Bill had been considered by the Government of India in communication with the Chief Commissioner of Burma and the local authorities and there was not a particle of evidence to show that separate rates of duty were necessary. The evidence was all in the other direction. It might of course be said that the amendment was not likely to do any harm; but this seemed to him an insufficient reason for making an alteration in the Bill at the present stage. As a matter of principle it appeared to him that there were serious objections to amendments being moved at the last moment and without notice on purely speculative grounds by Members of Council who had no personal knowledge of the subject, and who had never even seen the papers in which the question was discussed.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EASY and quick divorce is evidently to be had in Oklahoma (U.S.). An attorney at Kingfisher in that territory, has issued a circular which points out that the statutes of Oklahoma specify no fewer than "ten separate and distinct causes for any one or more of which a divorce may be obtained," including "gross neglect of duty;" that the Probate Court of each county, "which is always in session," has jurisdiction in actions for divorce, "which affords litigants an opportunity to obtain relief very speedily and without having to await the slow process of the District Court;" that the statute requires only three months' residence in the territory; and finally, that "persons coming to Oklahoma will find the city of Kingfisher, with its 4,000 inhabitants and all modern improvements, a very pleasant place to live in."

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

THE improvement in affairs established on Monday last and continued throughout the week was unimpaired throughout yesterday. The streets in the Native Town have nearly resumed their usual appearance. The Hindu and Mahomedan hawkers go about freely in each other's locality without the least fear of being molested. Everywhere happy indications of tranquillity meet the eye of an observer; and those localities which were the most turbulent have now become the quietest, and as is always the case exhaustion and fatigue have succeeded to excitement. Hindus and Mahomedans pass through the midst of the crowd of their late adversaries without fearing for their lives. If everything passes quietly to-day, which is the prayer-day of the Mahomedans, it can safely be said that the disturbances have come to an end. The police think that there need be no apprehension as to a fresh outbreak as the people are now thoroughly afraid of the military and the police, who are on the spot, and ready to quell any disturbance that might break out. The Police Commissioner has made special arrangements to prevent any further outbreak. General Budgen has placed a large number of European and Native soldiers near the different mujids, where the Mahomedans will go to say their prayers to-day.

HOW THE FIRING BEGAN.

We have been to-day informed how the first firing began on Friday last. Nearly three hours before the first disturbance broke out at the Juma Musjid, Mr. Crummy, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Brewin went to the Juma Musjid and took up their positions at the cloth markets close by. After dispersing the mob who made the first disturbance, Mr. Crummy, who was joined by Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, went to Bhendi Bazaar, where a severe collision occurred between the police and the Mahomedans, who pelted stones at the former. A Mussulman struck Mr. Vincent with a stick in his hand, and threw a stone at him which hit him on the eye-brow. The ruffian then ran into a gully, but he was followed and arrested by Constable Goods. A little later Mr. Crummy and a number of policemen went to Bellasis Road in the police brake-van, to relieve about fifty Hindus (men and women) who were unable to go to their houses through Duncan Road, which was taken possession of by the Mahomedan roughs. Mr. Crummy accompanied them in the brake-van to see them safely to their houses, but when they arrived near the Two Tanks, they were attacked by about two hundred Mahomedans, who threw showers of stones on the police. Superintendents Ingram, Grennan, and Inspector Nelmes and Framji arrived on the scene with a number of policemen and succeeded in beating back the rioters. When the police were returning from Koombarwada after seeing the Hindus reach their homes safely they met about two thousand Mahomedans, armed with sticks and bludgeons near the Gaziria Street. They commenced hostilities by attacking the police who were small in number and were completely overmatched. Mr. Crummy ordered the police officers and the sepoy to beat back to a safe retreat, and when they came on the Duncan Road between the J. J. Hospital and the Two Tanks, they met about twenty Maratha soldiers who had come to their rescue. On seeing the Marathas, the Mahomedans got excited beyond control, and unyoked the brake-van and making a rush onward, fell on the police and the military, who had in self-defence to charge and fire on the mob. Several shots were first fired in the air, but as that did not produce the desired effect the military had to fire on the mob. One Mahomedan was killed on the spot and four others who were seriously wounded, died in the J.J. Hospital, the same night. When the mob began to disperse, Mr. Crummy stopped the soldiers from firing. Thus ended the most severe encounter of the first day. Two Parsee lads, who happened to pass by the road at the time, assisted, and stood by the police firmly and arrested two Pathans. Three Hindus were murdered by the Mahomedans on the Duncan Road on Friday.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN ASSIST THE SIRKAR.

Mr. R. B. Mowjee and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Mistry of Chinchpoogly gave shelter to the military and the police in the compound of their bungalows and supplied them with their wants. Several Mahomedan gentlemen assisted the police as much as lay in their power in quelling the disturbance. As soon as the first disturbance took place Mr. Haji Cassum Mitha and Ibraim Patell of Kolsa Moholla called his castemen living in the street and dissuaded them from joining their other co-religionists in the riot. The timely advice proved to be of incalculable benefit to the residents of Kolsa Moholla; who refrained from taking part in the riot. These two gentlemen also supplied food to the Mahomedan as well as the Hindu soldiers, about five hundred in number who were on duty in the vicinity of their residence. Mr. Muki Kassum Mussa also rendered very valuable assistance to the police in pacifying the rioters. Superintendents Jones, Cobb, and Nolan had to encounter a formidable army of mill-hands on Monday last. The mill-hands about five thousand in number told the superintendents, who were on duty between Chinch Bunder and Doongri, "We dont want to fight with the police and Sircar, as you are our Mabab. We want to take revenge upon the Mahomedan budmashes, who have desecrated our temples and assaulted our women. If you permit us we will sweep them into the Back Bay." The police had great difficulty in dissuading the mill-hands from putting their proposal into execution.

In the Police Hospital there are now lying twenty-seven sepoys. One of them belongs to the G. I. P. Ry. Police. Two others are native officers, twenty sepoys, and one sowar. Two native policemen are seriously wounded from gun-shots.

On Saturday five hundred mill-hands went down to Jakeria Musjid and broke twenty-five chandeliers in the musjid and destroyed other valuable furniture and looted several Mahomedan houses. The Mahomedans took refuge in a musjid. Mr. Crummy went there the following day and brought the Mahomedans back to their houses safely. Mr. Cotton, Special Magistrate, went to Sewree, and inspired the people with confidence and assured them that peace was restored in the town. The house of Mr. Haji Issack Haji Chan was also looted on Sunday by the mill-hands, who were driven back by Mr. Crummy and twenty Maratha soldiers, who were under the command of Rissaldar Bapat, a Deccani Brahmin, who rendered valuable service to the police in fighting against the rioters.

PRESSURE OF HINDU PASSENGERS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Notwithstanding the evidence on all sides that the protection of all quarters of the city is perfectly provided for many thousands of Hindus of the better classes, such as Banias, Marwarees, Guzeratis, Kathiawarees, &c., left Bombay within the last three days with their families for their native countries. The pressure of these frightened passengers at all stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was excessive. On Wednesday last, there were not enough railway carriages to carry all the passengers who presented themselves at the stations during the day; and they had to wait for their turn, and left by the night trains. Four trains carried away many hundreds of Hindu passengers, and yet many of them were left behind for want of sufficient accommodation. Each train was composed of twenty-five or thirty more carriages than the ordinary number, and yet the pressure of the Hindus continued undiminished.

It is estimated that at least about ten thousand people, including men, women, and children, left Bombay on Wednesday. The greatest pressure was felt at the Grant Road and Church Gate Stations, while at the minor stations the pressure was more than usually great. Many of these passengers had their abodes in Mahomedan quarters, and on Sunday and Monday last had to fly for protection to the houses of their relations and friends in localities inhabited by Hindus. To avoid inconveniencing their friends and relations, and fearing a renewal of attacks by the Mahomedans, they had thought it better to leave for their native places and place the women and children in safety.

MILL-HANDS RETURN TO WORK.

The mill-hands' determination of not returning to work was not strictly adhered to, and some mills were seen going yesterday. The Western India Spinning and Weaving Mill, the Hongkong Mill, the Morarji Gooculdas Spinning Mill, the Framji Dinshaw Petit Mill, Maneckji Petit, mill, Alliance mill, Jivraj Baloo mill, Oriental mill, and the Bombay Cotton Mill, were at work, though all the hands were not present. Some more mills had their chimneys smoking in the morning but those in charge of the mills finding that the number of hands who were willing to return to work, and had actually gone to their respective mills to resume their work, was not enough to work and therefore the men were allowed to go and the doors were closed. It is expected that a considerable number of mill-hands will resume work to-day, as they have already learnt that the shops in all the three cloth-markets were opened yesterday afternoon, without any fear of being disturbed.

PRISONERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. Cooper was busy the whole of yesterday receiving and disposing of a number of applications, made by several Hindus and Mahomedans, many of whom were represented by barristers, solicitors, and lawyers, to obtain an order for the release of some of the persons, arrested by the police in connection with the riots. Before making an order, the Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the parties to fill up certain forms, giving the name of the accused person, his occupation, and age; time and place, stating when and where he was arrested; describing the circumstances under which the accused was taken into police custody; and writing the name and address of the persons who would stand surety. The forms were ordered to be signed by the person who applied on behalf of the prisoners or by the lawyer through whom the application was made. Mr. Cooper then forwarded the forms to Superintendent Brewin for report. Mr. Brewin then returned the document with an endorsement either that "there was no objection or that there was an objection to the accused being released"; and the Magistrate made an order accordingly.

A MEETING OF THE PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the native merchants was held yesterday, at the Cloth Market, under the auspices of the Native Piece-Goods Association. Mr. Damodher Thakersey Mooljee presided. Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Campbell, Collector of Customs, were also present at the meeting.

On Mr. Vincent entering the hall, the members rose from their seats and loudly cheered him.

Mr. Vincent informed the meeting that peace reigned in every part of the town, and that there was no cause of fear for the safety of life and property, as the different localities in the native town were guarded by the military and the police. Mr. Vincent impressed upon their minds that it was necessary to open the cloth markets in order to bring about peace and harmony between the two communities, and he said that business was slowly but steadily increasing and most of the shops were opened in the town. The tumult of excitement was over, and there was no apprehension of further breach of the peace.

Mr. Damodher Thakersey Muljee undertook to persuade the merchants to open their shops, if the police undertook to guard them by increasing the number of soldiers near the Cloth Markets.

Mr. Vincent having agreed to comply with their request, the merchants consented to open their shops as early as possible.

As a result of the meeting, several shops in the Mulji Jaitha Market were opened yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner having made arrangements for the special protection of Lukhmidass and Mangaldass Cloth Markets, they were also opened and the business was resumed as usual.

Mr. Vincent then applied to General Budgen to place a number of soldiers at the cloth markets. General Budgen at once said that he would comply with the request. About two dozen more European soldiers have been ordered to be sent to the Markets on duty.

Six more soldiers were yesterday placed at the Luxmidass Cloth Market, three at Mangaldass, and three at Mulji Jaitha Markets. Also at Vithalwadi, Jivan Lalji and Sunder Muljee Temples. A number of soldiers were placed on duty yesterday in consequence of the request of the Hindu inhabitants of the localities.

Yesterday morning Superintendent Brewin and Sirdar Abdoolally drove through the town in the police brake-van, and re-assured the shop-keepers and inspiring them with confidence induced them to open their shops.

In case of any disturbance breaking out to-day, special arrangements have been made for the emergency. One of the two guns placed on the Duncan Road, has been removed, and now placed at the Juma Musjid. General Budgen, with a large number of European military officers, will be present at the musjid to-day at the time of prayer. Additional soldiers have been placed at different Musjids. A large number of policemen will be in attendance at the musjid under Mr. Brewin and Sirdar Abdoolally.

The military and the police have been asked to be vigilant. All the special magistrates are requested to be in attendance, and they will be posted near the different musjids.

MEETING OF THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

In connection with the recent riots, a meeting of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held on Wednesday afternoon in the new school premises, opposite the Victoria

present meeting was to be postponed. This was a meeting of the managing committee only.

Mr. Fateh Ali thought that there was a risk inseparable from calling a large general meeting, namely, that the object of the meeting was liable to be misconstrued. Take, for instance, the general meeting of Thursday, the 10th instant. A wrong impression was created in the public mind that the holding of that meeting was the cause of the disturbances that had arisen, or in other words, that the meeting was held to incite a riot! The speaker was of opinion that they should consider well what impression the calling of a general meeting would produce in the public mind.

Mr. Rahimtula Khairaj's proposal was negatived.

It was then resolved to postpone the meeting, and before calling a general meeting of leading Mahomedan gentlemen, if necessary, to wait and see what steps were to be taken by Mr. Acworth's meeting. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ARREST OF LOOTERS.

Yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Greyhurst went to Bengalpoora, and arrested two Mahomedans, in whose possession were found some ornaments and an image of a serpent.

At about 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police brought to Superintendent Brewin, at Pydhownee, a Mahomedan, who had gone to the Bank of Bombay to cash a currency note for Rs. 1,000. This particular note, it appears, was stolen from the cashier of the G. I. P. Railway, on Friday last, as he was proceeding towards Bhendy Bazaar. This Mahomedan merchant, when questioned by the police as to how he came by the note, said that he had received it from another Mahomedan, who had purchased from him four rupees' worth of cloth, and who had promised to come for the change between five or six o'clock in the evening. Superintendent Brewin sent a policeman in plain clothes to the shop of the person with instructions to arrest the man when he called for the change at the merchant's shop. The man eventually turned up as promised for the change, and he was taken into custody by the detective.

MORE INSTANCES OF A GENEROUS NATURE.

We mentioned yesterday some instances which occurred during the recent riots, bright spots in the history of these unfortunate occurrences, in which generous-hearted Hindus and Mahomedans afforded protection to each other at much personal risk. Some more instances of the kind have been brought to our notice. A Hindu medical gentleman, residing in Thakordwar Road, gave shelter to a Mahomedan in his own house until the latter could be placed beyond danger. The Hindu students of the Wilson College, residing in Dr. Balchandra's chawl, in Sleater Road, harboured for a whole night three Mahomedans until they could be safely escorted to the Grant Road station. A Hindu watch-maker, in Kalbadevi Road, at considerable risk to his life and property, afforded shelter to a Mahomedan until he could leave his place with safety.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF LORD HARRIS.

His Excellency Lord Harris has informed the Commissioner of Police by wire of his intention to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday morning, when his Excellency will visit the hospitals. He will arrive at 7 a.m.

PENDALS FOR THE TROOPS.

Under the supervision of Municipal employés, pendals were erected for the shelter and accommodation of the troops at Pydhownee, Null Bazaar, Bellasis Road, Parel Tramway Terminus, and Jacob's Circle, and other localities.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ismail Bawasab, a Mahomedan boiler-maker, employed in the Bombay Port Trust, aged about twenty-two years, residing at Hoozria Street. At about 7 o'clock, on the evening of Friday last, while deceased was returning home from his work along Grant Road, the sepoys fired at the rioters and a bullet from one of their rifles struck him on his left leg, fracturing the bone at the knee. He was immediately removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounded leg was amputated, but he never rallied, and died at about 5-30 a.m. yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a gun-shot wound which he had received on his left leg during the riots.

Another inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Yuzer Kadar, a Mahomedan cook-shop-keeper, aged about seventy years, residing at Grant Road. At about 5 p.m., on Friday last, the military were dispersing the rioters at Grant Road by firing at them, when a bullet from one of the rifles of the soldiers struck him on the leg, completely fracturing the thigh bone. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died at midnight, on Wednesday, from the effects of the injury he had received, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What appears in your to-day's issue over the signature of "One Who Knows" cannot but surprise many of your readers. I quite understand that neither you nor any of your contemporaries are likely to allow to appear in print anything that will at this juncture of time tend to embitter the feelings already hurt of the two important communities, the Hindoos and Mahomedans, of Hindoostan. The tone of the letter of "One Who Knows" does nothing to mitigate the ill-feelings between the two factions. The Police Commissioner's wisdom, tact, and prompt action are most commendable. Both the Hindoo and the Mahomedan peaceful public will in time, no doubt, give him his due by public expressions of thanks. But what is most astonishing to find in the letter of "One Who Knows" is that he wants to blame Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji for having intended to do, if he did so at all, that which the police had directly or indirectly to ask the Hindoos to do, viz., to take care of themselves. I don't know if "One Who Knows" wants to deny the right of self-defence to Hindoos. If he does not, it was only right not only for Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji to let the Hindoo combatants know that the "Mahomedan mob" were going to make a riot, but for the police authorities themselves, so that the Hindoos should be on their guard lest their families might be treated in the way they were actually treated at Kamatipura and other places.

—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO IS UNBIASSED.

Bombay, August 16.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	9	30 p.m.	11	45
Teheran	17	2	6 p.m.	...	30
Suez	17	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	27	...	5
" Karachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	35	...	1

THE conditions of the franchise are so limited in the Spanish West Indies that the majority of the inhabitants of Cuba and Puerto Rico have no vote. The Cuban and Puerto Riquean Home Rulers and Separatists, who form four-fifths of the Creole, white and coloured population, are virtually excluded from their rightful share in representation, as they only succeed in returning a couple of senators out of fourteen, and seven or eight deputies out of thirty-six. All the other senators and deputies elected by Cuba and Puerto Rico are either Spaniards who have never set their foot in the Colony, and are given a seat in Parliament for a Colonial rotten borough, or are representatives of the Colonial Reactionary party. This Colonial Reactionary party is styled "Union Constitucional," and is a coalition of Conservatives and Moderate Liberals, who have combined their efforts to keep in check the popular and Home Rule party, that would soon become master of the Colonies if universal suffrage were established.

THE MEETING OF HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN LEADERS.

MR. H. A. ACWORTH, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, at the initiative of some of the Special Magistrates appointed by Government in connection with the riots, convened a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, of a few representative members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities.

The following gentlemen were present at the meeting:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S.; Mr. C. P. Cooper; Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police; Colonel Shortland, R. E.; Colonel Osborne; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S.; Major Scott, R. E.; Dr. T. S. Weir; Messrs. C. Douglas, M. Turner, L. R. W. Forrest, George Cotton, H. M. Phipson, F. A. Little, A. R. Maidment, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Amiroodin Tyabjee, Hajee Cassum, Badroodin Abdoola Kur, Aga Abdool Hosein Shirazee, Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Chaturbhuj Morarjee, Damodher Tapidas, and Vizbhukandas Atmaram.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—As this meeting has been convened by myself and in my offices I take the liberty of assuming the chair. It has been convened on the initiative of some of those Special Magistrates to whose unpaid services the city has been so much indebted during the past few days. The object is not to devise means for suppressing the riots, which are now at an end, a result which has been achieved by her Majesty's forces, Civil and Military. (Hear, hear.) The object generally is, that the leading members of the communities whose animosities have been so unhappily displayed during the past few days, should meet us, who may fairly call ourselves representative members of the English community, in order that we may consider and discuss what practical measures are open to us generally and primarily, and principally to the gentlemen of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, to abate, and if in process of time Providence should allow it, to extinguish the unhappy passions, which have been at once the cause and the consequence of the late disturbances. I have asked one gentleman of the Parsee community to join this meeting—the Hon. Mr. Pheroshaw Mehta—not only because no meeting of the representatives of this city is complete without him, but on the more definite ground that he may be said to be a member for the city in his Excellency the Governor's enlarged Council. Now, gentlemen, I would ask you to consider the point or points which I have endeavoured to lay before you, and I would call upon the gentlemen of the unofficial English community, to whose initiation this meeting is due, to favour us with the views which presented themselves to them as justifying the conclusion that valuable results might attend such a meeting as this. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forrest asked if the Chairman would read the names of gentlemen whom he had invited.

The Chairman did so. He added that he had received letters from Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mulji and Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, the latter of whom said that he regretted he had to attend the High Court, but at the same time expressed his hearty sympathy with the meeting. Mr. Damodher Thakersey in his letter said that he was unable to attend the meeting owing to indisposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was at Poona.

Mr. George Cotton said that as one of the Special Magistrates he had an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Vurjeevandas and Mr. Damodherdas on the day before and considered it proper to state to the meeting that he was just a little disappointed that they had not seen more of their native friends that afternoon. He was in great hopes that every gentleman invited would be present on the occasion. As Mr. Forrest and himself had asked Mr. Acworth to call the meeting, he (Mr. Acworth) was perfectly justified in asking them to give their views upon the matter. What they really wanted was something which would give a practical effect to the meeting. He had not had sufficient time to think out the matter, but what struck him at the moment was that if their Hindoo and Mahomedan friends besides using their personal influence would join together in an united circular, which might be printed in the Marathi, Gujrati and Hindustani languages, posted in various parts of the town, they would have some effect on the mill-hands and such other classes, who had been giving them of late a great deal of trouble. Although Mr. Vurjeevandas represented the higher classes of the Hindoo community and might be able to approach them, they were not the people who should be approached, because he (Mr. Cotton) did not think that respectable classes of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities had anything or very little to do with the disturbances. He had no doubt—and the Commissioner of Police would correct him if he was wrong—that it was the lower classes of the communities who had given and were giving them a lot of trouble. It was impossible to approach the various classes by calling them together, but they could only be appealed to through their representatives. As an employer of a large number of labourers, he might be able to approach that small community, and the same might be done by others who were situated like himself. If a joint circular were issued by representative Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen and posted and placarded all over the town, calling upon their co-religionists to consider their position and think how bad these disturbances were for themselves and for the whole city, and asking them to be at peace and to forget and forgive the past. If something of that sort were done, he had no doubt that it would have a considerable effect. By the adoption of such means and by using personal influence, they would be able to approach nearly everybody. That was only a suggestion thrown out by him, which, it appeared to him, would have some good practical effect. What was desired was the suppression of bad feeling that had existed and that might yet exist for some time to come. As was pointed out by the Chairman they had her Majesty's forces which were quite sufficient to suppress, and had already suppressed the riots, and what they ought to endeavour to do was to allay, as far as possible, the ill-feeling which existed and might continue to exist for a long time to come. He was of opinion that a joint circular signed by leaders of both the communities asking them for their own sakes and for the sake of the city, to preserve the peace and to restore tranquility, would be the most appropriate and practical result the meeting could arrive at. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said that he did not come there prepared to make a speech; but he would state simply and shortly the reasons which induced him and others to ask the Chairman to convene a meeting like the present. He noticed that his Excellency the Governor at Poona suggested that the leading members of the communities concerned should use their influence to produce peace. As had already been observed the riots had been put down entirely by the military and civil forces of Government, but the fire still smouldered, and he believed that there was such a thing as moral power which might be usefully and wisely exercised at the present time. It was their duty by every means in their power to help to restore confidence in the people and to reconcile them with one another, and if they did that, they would all have done very great good for the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants of that city. (Hear, hear). He (Mr. Forrest) recognized many difficulties in the way, but he thought that if he used his own influence and if all the gentlemen at the meeting were to use their influence with the gentlemen chiefly of the Mahomedan pursuation,—and he was glad to see his old friend Mr. Hajee Cassum at the meeting—they might be able to induce Mr. Hajee Cassum and others who exercised great power and influence over those classes who were chiefly concerned with the riots, which, it might be said, had nothing whatever to do with the upper classes. They might also make an appeal to the Hindoo gentlemen to use all their influence over the Ghati classes to resume their ordinary avocations. They would be said to have taken a great practical step if they could induce the Ghati classes to resume their work, because if they did that, all their troubles would be at an end. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Abdulla Kur, who came with Mr. Hajee Cassum, said that he was requested by Mr. Hajee Cassum to state that if the spinning mills were opened and all the mill-hands went to work, there would be no more disturbances in the outlying districts. As the military had been stationed in several parts of the town, there was no danger of the shops being looted, and the shop-keepers might be asked to resume their business.

The Chairman said that had already been done. A large number of shops had been opened, and other people had been induced to open their shops. He recognized the value of the suggestion, but he would like to know how they were to induce the people to resume their work.

Mr. Kur said that the religious heads as well as the leaders of the communities might be induced to issue joint notices.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas was of opinion that hand-bills signed by proprietors and agents of the mills assuring the mill-hands that peace of tranquility had already been restored, would be the best means of inducing them to return to their work. He thought that the issuing of such a circular was better calculated to induce the mill-hands to go their work than calling in the aid of the religious heads of the communities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy remarked that it was of no use issuing the circular among the mill-hands, because they were mostly illiterate and were not able to read. The better course would be that some of the leaders of that class, *viz.*, the Naiks, might be asked to persuade them to resume their work.

Mr. Vincent said that on Friday and Saturday last he got hold of some of those Naiks and did his best to persuade them to resume their work.

Mr. F. A. Little said that he had seen a great number of those mill-hands in their chawls. He called for the head men in each of those chawls, and went round and tried to pacify them as much as possible, and the best reason he could get for their fighting, as one Hindoo put it, was that the Mahomedans had their day, and the Hindoos had had their day, and there would be now no more disturbances by them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cotton said that he was ready to open his mills that morning, but the difficulty at the present moment was that, in the first place, the women, who were the reelers did not come, and without reelers or without a full complement of hands, the mills could not be worked. The women still feared to turn out. Immediately confidence was restored, the mill-hands would be as ready to rush to work as they were anxious to get them back for their work. The Mahomedan firemen and engine-drivers had gone to live in another part of the town, and they would not come back to their old quarters until they were assured that perfect peace had been restored. He was, however, much pleased to see that morning while coming from Pydhow nee a number of Hindoos and Mahomedans walking side by side as if nothing had happened; but still at Chinchpoogly and other outlying parts of the town, where the Hindoos predominated, there was not a single Mahomedan found going along the streets. He did not think that any practical good would be done by calling meetings of the two communities as was suggested to him during conversation by his friend on his left (Mr. Vurjeevandas). They might certainly call meetings if they liked, but the suggestion already made by him, which was that of issuing a circular by the leaders of the two communities, might be first acted upon. Mr. Mehta, in conjunction with the Chairman, might be asked to draft that circular, which was sure to be read by the jobbers, and the substance of which would permeate to the lower classes of labourers, and it would have its desired effect. He did not think that his suggestion was the best; but what they wanted was some practical suggestion, and he thought that they would be better able to approach the lower classes by means of such circulars than by any number of meetings that might be called for that purpose. Let them do something practical; let them distribute such circulars broadcast all over the town, or if it was deemed desirable, let them all, Hindoos, Mahomedans and Europeans, drive together through the streets of the town. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. C. Douglass agreed with the practical suggestion made by Mr. Cotton, but he took exception to the idea of holding meetings for the purpose of accomplishing the object in view. (Hear, hear.) It would be a fatal mistake to hold any such meetings. (Hear, hear.) If they called a meeting, only a few men might attend, and there was every danger of a hot and excited discussion between them. They should, as suggested, distribute broadcast circulars signed by the leaders of the two communities and show to the lowe classes that the heads of the two great communities were in accord and were willing to work together. (Hear, hear.) It was for Mr. Vurjeevandas and others to show how their object could best be accomplished. Mr. Vurjeevandas came to him yesterday and appeared very much distressed at the events which had occurred—and all good citizens of all classes and creeds were very much affected by the events of last week—and as the meeting had now been called it was now for Mr. Vurjeevandas and others to give their views and say how the thing was to be done. The object of every one present at the meeting, and he believed of all well-disposed citizens of Bombay, was to bring about peace and quietness and to forget all those troubles as soon as possible. He did not think that could be done until the lower classes and the leaders of the two communities worked in close friendship. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Cotton: May I ask if the Commissioner of Police has any suggestions to make in the matter?

The Chairman: He has lost his voice.

The Chairman, continuing, said that the Police Commissioner, who could not unfortunately on account of his hoarse voice, speak loud enough to be heard, had conveyed his views to him. Mr. Vincent said to begin with they were beating about the bush. The first thing to do, in his opinion, was to enquire what the cause of the disturbances was. (Hear, hear.) The primary cause in Mr. Vincent's opinion had been the preaching about the city, (hear, hear,) particularly in the Mahomedan quarters, of what he would designate a certain Hindoo propaganda. Both the Hindoos and Mahomedans in this city had a large number of relations and friends in Kathiawar, where the disturbances first arose. Communications passed to the knowledge of the police from the Hindoos of Bombay to the Hindoos of Kathiawar, and from the Mahomedans of Bombay to the Mahomedans of Kathiawar. He would say nothing directly as to the results. Those events were followed by fits of disturbances in the Concan close to them, particularly in Dhana and Kallian, from both of which towns, a large number of Mahomedans emigrated to Bombay, to lay their complaints before the Commissioner of Police that they entertained fears as to their personal security. It had been reported in one of the English dailies (the *Bombay Gazette*) "that a certain Hindoo gentleman stated that in consequence of the information received by him he went to the Byculla Police Office, and waited upon Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and apprised him of the Mahomedans' intention of rioting. He was assured by Mr. Vincent that every necessary step would be taken to prevent any breach of the peace." The fact was that the Commissioner of Police had taken such precautions as it was possible for him to take before the gentleman in question had gone to him. That gentleman went to the Commissioner of Police, because he (the Police Commissioner) had sent for him to warn him against his intention of calling his mill-hands into Gunneshwadi, which was opposite the point where the riots commenced. Mr. Vincent was of opinion, and he (the Chairman) entirely concurred with him, that the only argument which it was possible to apply to the illiterate classes of that city or of any other city in such an emergency as that—the only effective argument was the argument of force, not force directed against them, but the bearing in upon them the conviction that an adequate force existed to protect them and to suppress aggression on their part against others or aggression of others against them. At the same time Mr. Vincent and himself were both of opinion that Mr. Cotton's suggestion might certainly without harm, and perhaps with useful results, be adopted. That was one concrete result at which they had at present arrived. He did not know to whom he should ask to prepare the circular, which would require some care. If Mr. Mehta would do it in communication with him he would be obliged to him. They had got thus far. If the meeting agreed with him to issue the circular in the Mahratti, Gujarati, and Hindoostani languages he would ask the Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen present to allow their names to be appended to reassure, as far as they could, the mill-hands and the lower orders of their personal security and calling upon them in their own interests and in the interests of the public—and they should not let them suppose, that they were afraid of them—to resume their ordinary avocations. But since Monday afternoon when he first issued the notice convening that meeting a conviction had been borne in upon him more and more that it was the sacred duty of all educated Hindoos and Mahomedans to the utmost of their power to act upon the principle, and to impress upon all on whom they could impress that principle, that it was not within their moral or legal right any more than it was in their material power to prescribe to any subject of her Majesty what religion he should profess or what food he should consume. Her Majesty's proclamation of five and thirty years ago proclaimed perfect equality between all religions, all classes and all races of her Majesty's subjects, and there was no gentleman who was present there, who in his own conscience could refuse to admit that the promise then held out had been redeemed. There was no gentleman present there, and they were all educated men acquainted with the past history of the country—there was no one whose conscience, whose thoughts when his conscience was speaking to him did not assure him convincingly that there was no other Government that had ever ruled in that country of whom this thing could be said. To that leading principle which proclaimed perfect religious equality to all, there must be attached a corollary—a further principle which he might express in the legal maxim. *Sic utere ut tuo alieno non laedas*, which meant "So use that which is your own as not to injure that which belongs to another," that is to say, that while it was the right of every one of them to pursue his own pathway to heaven in such manner as he chose, and to eat such food as he chose, he had nevertheless not got the right wantonly to outrage the religious feelings of any one else. There were two simple leading principles which were the principles of every nation, which could be called civilized. It was imperative that his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends—for he could apply that term to them all—should lay those things to heart, not merely as maxims to be spoken in speeches and written in newspapers, but as things to be acted upon and to be inculcated on all whom they could influence. They had no right, because they professed a particular religion, to insist that others should follow their own creed. Whether it was a Hindoo temple, or a Mahomedan mosque, or a Parsee fire-temple, or a Christian church, or Jewish synagogue, every man in the British Empire had a right and would and should continue to have a right to attend any place of worship he preferred. It was not his wish to address to them nothing but platitudes which were only fit to be headings in copy-books, but these were maxims which were of real practical weight. It was quite true that perhaps the second or the third day after the riots commenced they had nothing to deal with except the rascaldom of the city, but that rascaldom would not have been set free and would not have gathered head if religious animosities had not been set alight to begin with. They had then arrived at one practical conclusion. They would issue a circular. His impression was that the most pratical step they could take would be to convince the lower orders that the city was too strongly held now for disturbances to be possible, or for their safety to be compromised. Like Mr. Douglas, he distinctly deprecated anything like the holding of meetings. Nothing so much stirred the people up and, according to a Mahomedan proverb, made their hearts hot as public speechifying, particularly when the speeches were reported. Where speeches, controversies, and wranglings began, the end was that they separated ten times more hot than when they entered the meeting, particularly among the lower orders of the different communities, who ought to be kept apart. He was quite sure that however highly educated gentlemen, whom he was addressing, might be, and however disinclined they might be individually to break each other's heads—a Mahomedan gentleman to break the head of a Hindoo and *vice versa*—he was certain that they all required to be reminded of their duty under the British Government of recognizing the religions and other rights of other people—a duty which ought to be paramount with every British subject. It was all very well for them now to take steps to reassure the mill-hands as they proposed to do;—and he hoped that those steps might be effectual—but what he would entreat the gentlemen to recollect, and he particularly referred to the Hindoo gentlemen present, was that in furthering that propaganda, that preaching, to which the Commissioner of Police had requested him to refer, (probably they thought it an innocent and legitimate object that of harmless prosolytism) they were dealing with dangerous ideas and combustible classes, a child's hand could put a match into a powder magazine which might blow the city to pieces. He was expressing the views of the Commissioner of Police as well as himself (Mr. Vincent expressed acquiescence), and he entreated them to bear in mind that prosolytism, if it was to be carried on, ought to be carried on with consideration of the religious feelings of others. If religious propagandism was not carried on in that manner it was not religious propagandism, but savagery. There was no religion and there was no law which called upon any of them to destroy their fellow-creatures because they did not worship at the same shrine as they did. That was a practical lesson which, it seemed to him, ought to be learned from those riots. He earnestly trusted that both his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends would take that lesson to heart. It seemed to the Police Commissioner and himself, who were responsible for the peace and good government of the city, that they would be failing in their duty if they did not plainly express their conviction that whatever the unforeseen results might have been, the true and the primary cause of those disturbances had been attempts at religious prosolytism, which ought never to have taken place. He had already detained the meeting very long, and asked the gentlemen present to make any further suggestion that occurred to them. (Applause.)

Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee, speaking on behalf of Mr. Hajee Cassum, said that it was desirable that leaders living in each of the Mahomedan Mohollas (streets) should sign a sort of a bond that they would see that there was no disturbance in their Mohollas, and that peace would be preseved there. If such a course was pursued, he (Mr. Hajee) thought that he would be able to obtain signatures to such a bond from many of the leaders residing in the Mohollas.

The Chairman observed that what Mr. Hajee said was possible amongst the Mahomedan community, but it would be rather difficult to do the same among the Hindoos. If Mr. Hajee Cassum would undertake to do himself what he had suggested, they would exceedingly value his services.

Mr. Amirudin said that Mr. Hajee would be very glad to do it, provided some sort of a similar guarantee was obtained from the mill-hands.

The Chairman said he did not know if it was possible to obtain any such guarantee from the mill-hands. He omitted to mention one thing when a reference was made as to the necessity of trying to induce the Hindoos to open their shops. The Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police had been using most strenuous endeavours to get the jewellers to open their shops and also the Marwarree cloth market and had succeeded, but they could not successfully induce the Bhattias to open their cloth market.

Mr. Vurjeevandas said that there was no *pucca bundobust* yet made, and the people were afraid to open their shops. There was a report that a Marwarree went that morning with some money in his possession, and he was stabbed by a Mahomedan.

Mr. Vincent said that the report was entirely untrue.

The Chairman said that he had heard that rumours were going on to the effect that some of the military forces had already been withdrawn. He took that opportunity to state that no move had been withdrawn. He personally considered it necessary, though the Commissioner of Police was a better judge than himself, to retain the entire force until the termination of the holidays. He had no right to speak with the voice of Government, but he might say that he did not believe they would withdraw a single man until the authorities gave their opinion that it was safe to do so.

Mr. Vurjeevandas undertook to persuade the Bhattias to open their shops. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Vincent said that he had not heard of any such report as stated by Mr. Vurjeevandas. He tried to get last nigthi four hours' sleep, but he could not do so, because he was aroused with a report that there was a row at the Bhendy Bazaar, and on his rushing down to that place he learnt to his great surprise that the row was due to a Marwarree beating his wife. (Laughter.) He was told yesterday by a European, and also a native gentleman, that there was a murder that morning, and on his taking the trouble to find out what it was he learnt that there was no truth in the rumour. There had not been a single case of murder during the last twenty-four hours. People were given to making false alarms, but they ought to know that such exaggerations and false alarms were always productive of dangerous results. (Heer, hear.)

The Chairman said that Mr. Hajee Cassum was going to use his influence in the different Mahomedan streets and get guarantees from the leading Mahomedans residing in them. Those leading men would exercise their influence, and they would be answerable to Mr. Hajee, as head of their comunity, for the preservation of peace. He (the Chairman) thought that was a practical idea, and one which they were much obliged to Mr. Hajee Cassum for undertaking to carry out.

Mr. Amirudin argued with it would be done on the condition that a similar guarantee of some sort was given by the other side.

The Chairman: How can that be done?

Mr. Vizbhukandas said that the Hindoos would for their part see that their co-religionists did not create any breach of the peace.

Mr. M. Turner said that Mr. Hajee Zenal Abadin undertook to do all he could in his own community. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then asked if the meeting approved of the signatures of the Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen present being appended to the circular proposed to be drafted by Mr. Mehta in conjunction with him (the Chairman).

The meeting by a show of hands unanimously gave their assent to the proposal.

Mr. Cotton suggested that the circular might be drafted as quickly as possible.

The Chairman said that it would be done that evening.

Dr. Weir observed that his experience as a census officer was that the circular would not be signed by Hindoos or Mahomedans until it was signed by certain well-known religous leaders. It was just possible that if the circular was not signed by the religious leaders, it would be torn to pieces.

The Chairman: Who are the Hindoo religious leaders?

Dr. Weir said that every Hindoo knew perfectly well that the lower orders of their community would never sign a document like that without consulting their religious heads.

Mr. Vincent said that they would like to know the views of Mr. Mehta on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that they must recognize the one most important fact, that so fas as the disturbances were concerned they had been completely put down by the help of the civil and military forces. They could not do better than emphatically recognize that circumstance. They had been most fortunate that on the present occasion they had Mr. Vincent as their Commissioner of Police who knew the city and its people so well—(applause)—and to whom to so great and extent they were indebted that the disturbances were not allowed to spread further than they had done. They also ought to recognize the debt of gratitude to his Excellency the Governor for his promptness in sending out from Poona the forces to their help, to which he was himself an eye-witness. They were also indebted to the military officers for the assistance given by them to the Police Commissioner and the city in such an efficient manner on that important occasion. It was quite true, as observed by Mr. Cotton, that the hand-bills might to a certain extent go to allay fears and assure both the communities that a good understanding was being arrived at. It would be a very good thing if some authoritative means were adopted to publish far and wide that the civil and military forces would not be removed for some time to come. If that were done, he was sure that the mill-hands would at once return to work, and the rest of the shops would be opened. Notively inform the public at large that the Police Commissioner would be at his post day and night, and that the military was not to be removed.

Mr. Vincent assured the meeting that the police as well as the milltary would not be removed from their present posts until some time to come.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that everybody must recognise the fact that they could not continue the disturbance with impunity. That was a feeling which ought to go home to everybody in the city. (Applause.)

The Chirman observed that they had said all that could be said upon the subject. Mr. Vincent and himself were very much obliged to those who had attended the meeting. He trusted that what had passed that day might have some useful, salutary, and reassuring effect. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

SPEECH BY LORD ROBERTS.

Friday, July 21.—The second stage of the Queen's Prize was shot at 500 and 600 yards. Pte. Stocks, 2nd Liverpool, this year's Bronze Medallist, also won the Silver Medal with the record score of 208 points—three higher than had ever before been made for the Silver Medal; Sergt. Davies, 1st Welsh, came second with 205 and Sergt. Jackson, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk, third, with 202. The lowest scores gaining places among the hundred were 189 points each, and of men who have made that aggregate eleven were left to shoot off for the lass five places. For the Martin's Cup, Corpl. McCormac, 19th Middlesex, and Sergt. McLardie, 2nd Renfrew, tied with highest possible scores. For the *Graphic* Prize there was a tie between Sergt. Bates and Sergt. Starkey, both of the 1st Warwick, Pte. Meikle Queen's Edinburgh, and Sergt. McAlpine, 1st Argyll, with an aggregate of 68 points each. The Ayr team were declared the winners of the Yeomanry International Regimental Cup, with 461 points. The China Cup was won by the Lancashire team with a total of 421.

Saturday.—The Queen's Prize, consisting of the N.R.A. Gold Medal, Gold Badge, and £250, was won by Sergt. Davies, of the 1st. V.B. Welsh (Carmarthen) Regiment, this being the first time that the great shooting prize has fallen to a Welshman. His aggregate score at the previous ranges, was 204, and, adding to this 70 points at the last two ranges, he brought his grand total to 274, beating Capt. Rothwell, 2nd Lancashire Engineers, by three points. Pte. Stocks, the winner of the Bronze and Silver Medals, only scored 42 in the last stage, which gave him an aggregate of 250. As soon as the result was known the winner was "chaired" round the camp, after having the gold badge pinned to his sleeve by Lady Roberts. His victory was emphatically a popular one. Principal scores:—

QUEEN'S PRIZE.—FINAL STAGE.

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	Yds.	Third Stage.	Grand Total.
Winner of £250, Gold Medal, and Gold Badge.					
Sergt Davies, 1st B V Welsh	93	111	(80)—012131115—35 (90)—123333332—35		70—274
Winner of £50.					
Capt Rothwell, 2nd Lancashire Engrs	86	115	(80)—113332533—31 (90)—011513259—29		70—271
Winner of £40.					
Sergt Jackson, Border Rifles	89	113	(60)—312133335—35 (90)—153302513—33		60—270
Winner of £30					
Sergt Wallace, 8th Lanark	84	114	(80)—515253335—37 (90)—550152232—30		67—265
Winner of £20					
Corpl Hogg Border Rifles	87	111	(80)—332322555—34 (90)—503354235—32		66—264
Winners of £15					
Pte Dodd, 2nd V B Liverpool	85	103	(80)—533513414—40 (90)—225554030—30		70—264
Pte Hay, 2nd V B Liverpool	87	109	(80)—525554232—37 (90)—223333342—30		67—263
Corpl Gilchrist, 3rd V B Welsh	89	107	(80)—153141353—40 (90)—223133335—35		65—261
Corpl Preston, 2nd S Lancs	91	100	(80)—335513415—41 (90)—235123235—29		70—261
W Fulton, 1st Lanark	93	109	(80)—554553235—35 (90)—101432535—31		59—260
A Comber, 2nd E Surrey	88	103	(80)—513432415—35 (90)—523051312—31		63—260
Jl Aitken, 3rd Lanark	92	107	(80)—513133353—40 (90)—224153221—33		61—260
Pte Skinner, 4th Lanark	92	107	(80)—550145335—37 (90)—021313131—27		64—260
Sgt Aldridge, Guernsey	89	103	(80)—533553332—34 (90)—224510402—31		63—260
Pte Skilton, 1st London	92	98	(80)—235145333—35 (90)—353015303—31		63—253

The winners of £12 made total scores: three of 259; six of 258; two of 257; two of 256; five of 255; three of 254; two of 253; two of 252; nine of 251. Winners of £10, scores: Three of 251; three of 250; one of 249; three of 247; three of 246; and two of 245. Winners of £8, scores: Two of 245; four of 244; three of 242; one of 241; five of 240; three of 239 (including Pte. Menzies, Cape Team); and two of 238. Winners of £5, scores: Two of 238; two of 237; three of 235; three of 234; one of 233; three of 232 (including Corpl. Boxall, Cape Team); one of 231; one of 230; one of 229; one of 228; and three of 223. The English team gained the Mackinnon Challenge Cup; Private Heaven, a Canadian, the Martini-Henry Association Cup, and Corporal M'Cormack, Bloomsbury Rifles, the Martin's Cup. The Belgian Volley Cup was carried off by the 3rd Lanark, and the Any Rifle Association Cup by Staff-Sergt. Worth, of Bristol. The following was also issued among the prize lists:—

Corporation City of London—Highest Colonial or Indian Volunteers in the scores for the grand aggregate.

	Pts.		Pts.
Winner of the Cup.		Winner of £6	
Lt J Mitchell, Canada	321	Lt C D Kennedy, New Zealand A V	307
Winner of £20		Winners of £5	
Cpl C Boxall, Cape Team	314	Lt Spearing, Canada	306
Mr D Menzies, Cape Team	313	S-Sgt Bartlett, Canada	304
Sgt JM'Narma, Cape Team	312	Pte A Menzies, Cape Team	303
Winners of £10		Bombr R Roberts, Cape Team	300
Lt Boville, Canada	309	S-Sgt Jardine, Canada	299
S Sgt Simpson, Canada	309	Sgt W A Batchelor, Cape Team	298
S-Major J Drysdale, Canada	308		
C-Sgt M G B Henderson, Canada	308		

The prizes were distributed by Lady Roberts.—Responding to a vote of thanks passed to his wife, Lord Roberts said: "There is no officer in her Majesty's Service who has a keener appreciation of the value of musketry than I have, and for many years past I have done what lies in my power to encourage its practice amongst the troops under my command. My constant appeals to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regular and Volunteer Forces in India to perfect themselves in the use of their weapons have been responded to in the most satisfactory, indeed, I may say, most enthusiastic manner. At the same time I feel sure that the marked improvement in rifle shooting in India, of late years is due, not only to the rifle meetings and to the unremitting exertion of the authorities to render the army in that country efficient in this all-important matter, but to the strenuous efforts of the leading marksmen to emulate the splendid scores of the crack rifle shots in the United Kingdom, and also to the encouragement given to the various rifle meetings in India by the National Rifle Association in England. (Applause.) Since I was last in England the head quarters of the Association have been transferred from Wimbledon to Bisley." He then congratulated the Association on its removal from Wimbledon to Bisley, thinking the latter possessed many advantages, the ranges being available for the troops at Aldershott, and the arrangements being admirable.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

LADY QUEENSBERRY has joined the Salvation Army, under the name of "Sister Caroline."

Of two kinds of wine especially the Prince of Wales is acknowleged to be a first ate judge—white Bordeaux and still champagne.

It is generally reported about Golspie (says Truth) that the Prince of Wales is to be a guest at Dunrobin Castle towards the end of September for a few days.

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Douglas G. Carnegie, brother of the Earl of Northesk, and Miss Madge Johnstone Douglas, second daughter of Mr Johnstone Douglas, late of Lockerbie.

The Queen Regent of Spain has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon the Duke of York, and it is understood that his Royal Highness will be formally invested with the gorgeous insignia either by Don Antonio De Mont Fensier or by the Spanish Ambassador.

The Empress Frederick takes up her residence at the Schloss, Homburg, on the 31st inst., and will remain until the middle of September, and during her stay will entertain a series of visitors. The Prince of Wales, according to present arrangements will arrive on the 13th of August for his annual "cure."

Prince Arthur, the little son of the Duke of Connaught, is a great favourite with the Queen, who is immensely proud of his manliness and his powers as an athlete. He is just now having a course of swimming lessons, and his instruction takes place in the open sea in full view of the visitors to Southsea and among other bathers.

Five years ago a friend of Guy de Maupassant said to him, "My dear Maupassant, there is this about you, that admiration is not genee for one can love you as much as one admires you." "Love me always," said de Maupassant, "but cease to admire me;" and, pointing first to his heart, then to his head, he said gravely, 'That remains; this is going.'

The greatest publican on earth is Mr. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina. By the new Liquor Law brought into force in this State, the exclusive right to trade in liquor within the States jurisdicti on is invested in the Governor for the time being. No intoxicating drinks will be allowed to cross the borders unless consigned to the Governor, who has just made a purchase of whisky, towards the stock ing of the Government cellars to the value of £80,000

At the Winchester celebration a correspondent inquired of a college boy "Did the Prince ask for an additional week's holiday for you?" "No," he replied, "but we asked him." "It came to the same thing, no doubt?" "Yes, it came to the same thing. We got an old Wykehamist who had been tutor to the Duke of Connaught to manage it for us. The Duke of Connaught asked the Prince of Wales to beg it for us, and he did it."

An effort (writes a lady correspondent) has been made throughout the season by influential London women of fashion to introduce the habit of wearing no gloves at certain social functions and when walk ing and riding about the streets. The idea arose mainly on account of the extreme heat of the summer. However, this suggestion has had no real vogue, for all such fashions require the sanction of the Princess of Wales, who in no instance, at the opera or in the open air, has countenanced the innovation at any social function.

The Emperor William is coming to Cowes in his new yacht, which is one of the finest vessels afloat, and splendidly fitted up. His Majesty intends to give, a dinner party on board during his stay in the Solent, at which the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry, Prince Hohenlohe, and other personages will be present. The Emperor hopes to receive a visit from the Queen on board his new vessel, and he proposes to entertain Her Majesty at afternoon tea.

A Correspondent hears of a splendid private yacht race to take place at Cowes, next week, between the Emperor of Germany and the Prince of Wales. The former is to skipper his yacht Meteor, and the Prince of Wales is to practically control the helm of the Britannia, his yacht, which has been doing wonders of late. The Emperor's visit this year will not be devoid of interest, for the Queen is to have all the Royal Family at Osborne to greet him, including the bride and bridegroom. The Duke of York is a great favourite of the Emperor.

The Infanta Eulalie is now in possession of her new glass dress. The fabric form which it is fashioned contains over 2000 miles of crystal thread. To the casual observer it looks simply a pure white satin dress of unusual sheen and weight. It is plainly made with no furbelows of any kind. There is a row of glass fringe around the bottom, and four rows of the same material falling gracefully from the middle of the skirt to the hem. It is demi-train, and the waist is cut decollette, with, soft glass ruching about the bust and arms. It is indescribably fascinating, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Miss Ellen Terry is amongst the most enthusiastic of Eleanora Duse's many admirers in this country; and she is reported to have said with her usual generous appreciation: "I feel like a child in acting when I see this great artist." One of the highest compliments that was paid to the Signora's inimitable art was not intended as a compliment by the speaker. One night when the curtain fell upon her fine and absolutely natural impersonation of the peasant woman in the "Cavalieria Rusticana," a lady in one of the boxes remarked to her companions, "Do you call *that* acting? Why, *any one* could do that!"

Scarcely a month passes without the papers announcing the betrothal of the Czarewitch to some Princess or other. A few weeks ago it was Princess Alix of Hesse, and now it is Princess Victoria of Wales. This last report is utterly baseless. The cannons of the Greek Church strictly prohibit the marriage of first cousins, and the heir of the Emperor of all the Russias could not possibly ignore these laws, even if he wished to do so. As a matter of fact however, the Czarewitch has now no desire to marry anybody, but it is well known that only the laws to which we (the World) have referred prevented his being betrothed to the daughter of the King of the Hellenes and he made no secret of being at her feet.

The elevation of Lord Queensberry's eldest son, Lord Drumlanrig, to the English peerage as Lord Kelhead has placed the Queen in a dilemma, which causes her considerable annoyance. It seems that the creation, which as a matter of fact has no precedent, was arragged by Lord Rosebery, notwithstanding a remonstrance from Lord Queensberry, who in reply to a communication on the subject from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, strongly urged that he was the only Scotch Marquis without a seat in the Upper House, and that putting his son over his head would be an unwarranted slight. As soon as the creation was gazetted, Queensberry repeated his protest, but could obtain no answer beyond an assurance that no discourtesy was intended.

When Admiral Tryon ordered the Victoria and the Camperdown to turn within six cables, all thought that there must be a collision. The Admiral's subordinates, however, obeyed orders, deeming that the Admiral possibly knew better than they did, and that there was something within the resources of his mind which would render it certain collision would be avoided. This is very much my mental condition (writes Mr. Labouchere in a recent Truth) in regard to the course of procedure in the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill. As a member of Parliament I obey the signals of Admiral Gladstone. As a journalist I take liberty to suggest that the good ship Radical will encounter a serious danger of being swamped at the general election.

Driving is one of the Duchess of York's greatest delights, and few of her presents have given her more pleasure than the smart little cart which she had already put to use several times before she left White Lodge. During their honeymoon the Duke and Duchess of York have spent many hours daily driving about the neighbourhood of Sandringham; they have been out quite unattended, and Princess May has invariably been the whip. Places dear to Prince George from his earliest childhood have been visited by him with his bride on these little expeditions, and some visitors to a remote Norfolk village saw them a few days since in the "God's acre" of an interesting old church in the vicinity, reading quaintly-worded inscriptions on the worn old tombstones with evident amusement.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, in his weekly sketch to the "Observer," has some remarks upon Mr. Chamberlain's Parliamentary style. It is terrible, I think, he says, what would happen in the House of Commons if Mr. Chamberlain were not richly endowed with the priceless gift of imperturbability. The fiercer the storm rages the cooler he grows, the more genial is his smile, the more dulcet his tones. Always supremely good in debate, he is at his very best when he stands with his back to the wall, beating off, with what seems a dangerously slight rapier, the forest of shillelaghs that rage round his head. It is well that it should be thus. In political warfare he has never hesitated to shoot, and though it is a curious phase of human nature that a man habitually engaged in prodding at others indignantly resents any chance puncturing of his own skin, it is well to have a conspicuous exception.

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Belch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank 6, Green St., Bombay.

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—

The Distillers Company, Ltd,

whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

Agents:—

Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

COD LIVER EXTRACT

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

D' VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine D' VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: **G. POPP, PARIS**

PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORY from every flower that breathes a fragrance,

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.

2 New Bond Street London

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS
CAST STEEL.
SHEFFIELD.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET [illegible]

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

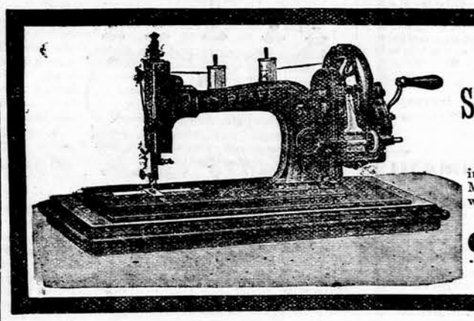
JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.



PFAFF PERFECT SEWING MACHINES

Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co

ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 55ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour; —also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.

Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.

Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.

Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.

A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application t

W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., *Manager.*

TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. ALSO CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Rep- -ts* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly. »
« D' GAY, *Gaze tte des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th, 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice**, **Nervous coughs**, **Laryngitis**, **Colds**, with **Wheezing**, **Bronchitis**, **Insomnia**, **Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most powerful remedy in the treatment of acute and chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Cubebs, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent cases AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach*, *Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion**, **Anæmia**, **Consumption**, **Diabetes**, **Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours*, *Cancerous Affections*, and all **wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

No. 2489.

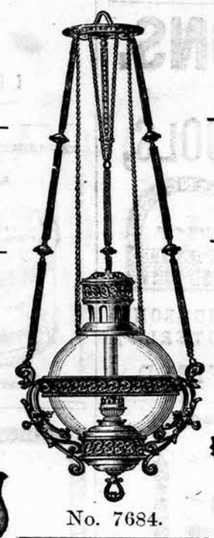
No. 7967.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

No. 7935.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free by post.

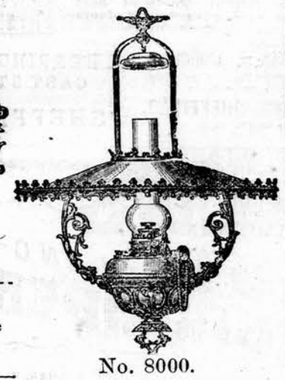
No. 6006.



No. 7684.

Every Requisite in the Lamp line kept in stock.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free by post.

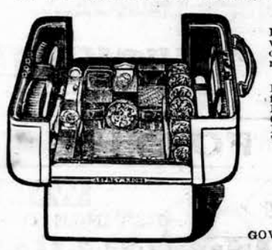


No. 8000.

Special Illustrated Price Lists of Rippingille's Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, Coffee Machines, Tea Kettles, Stamped Steel Enamel Ware, Majolica Artware, Fancy Glassware, Drawingroom Sidetables, etc., etc., free by post to the Mofussil on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR (LATE THEODOR KNAUST).
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

By APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.
ASPREY'S UNRIVALLED
166, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W
DRESSING BAGS



In Morocco, Russia, Black or Brown Leather, Pigskin, or Crocodile Skin, with double action Patent locks, and containing everything that a lady or gentleman can require for the toilet, each article of the best workmanship and most exquisitely finished.

LUNCHEON AND PICNIC BASKETS, HUNTING LUNCH CASES, PORTABLE CANTEENS, SMOKING ROOM TABLES AND TRAYS, fitted with good Lemon Squeezer and Stands for SODA and SELTZER Bottles, with patent "JANITOR" action to lock the Spirit Bottles. CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND CABINETS, DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, TOILET SETS, Nail Instrument Cases, Glove Boxes, &c., &c.

"Anyone who wants a Dressing Bag turns naturally to ASPREY'S; there one may be sure of seeing all the new improvements."—WORLD.

The New Illustrated Catalogue will be sent free on application to
GOWER ROBSON & Co., Bombay Agency 7, Bank Street, Fort.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening*, *whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N.B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal supervision.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS
ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.
Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.
CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.
Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS.
Specially prepared by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE from the Prescription of an eminent Physician, as a Mild, Safe, and
TONIC APERIENT FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/1, 2/9, 4/6, &c., from—Calcutta: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co Bombay: TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLNTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

ORIGINAL PRIZE MEDALLISTS.
LAMBERT & BUTLER'S FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.

LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW,
Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.
Of all Stores & Dealers throughout India & the Colonies. LONDON BONDED CAVENDISH WORKS, 85, LONG ACRE, LONDON.

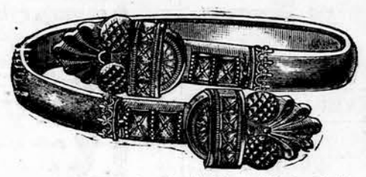
Hamilton & Co
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3631 a. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

3632 a. Engraved Silver Bangle. Rs. 15 cash.

3633 a. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

3634 a. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



3635 a. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

636 a. Silver Gilt Brooch. Rs. 8 cash.

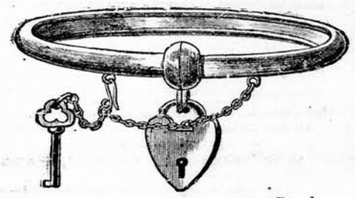
3639 a. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.

3640 a. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

3641 a. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.

642 a. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 a. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



3644 a. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

BENGER'S
Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.
Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ELASTIC FABRICS

ASK FOR **"LION & SUN" Elastics.**

BOOT WEBS.
GARTER WEBS.
BRACE WEBS.
ELASTIC BRAIDS.
ELASTIC CORDS.
SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER. (ENGLAND).
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.)
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. *Orders through English Merchants*

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

BLAIR'S
GOUT
RHEUMATIS
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA

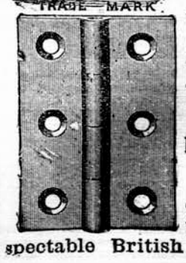
Gout & Rheumatic

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PILLS.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,



WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.